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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,633—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1896.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
B.V.D.GANGES	4986	T. F. Creery	14th March
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5227	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
B.M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	J. Reeves	18th "
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weipheil	25th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th "
			FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.I.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th "

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The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" marked B M proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for those voyages.

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Bombay, 11th February, 1896.

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IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,191	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

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MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzmann	3,042	350	7th April '96
ELEKTRA	F. Kossovich	3,185	350	7th May '96
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June '96

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OCEANIEN	4229	C. Schmitz	21st March 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5639	C. Delacre	18th April "
YARRA	4255	C. de Maubeuge	16th May "
SYDNEY	4262	C. Aubert	13th June "
CALEDONIEN	4222	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4089	C. Bourdon	8th August "

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Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SAGHALIEN	Le Gall	4,050	12th March, 1896.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th March, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order

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S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, on or about the 12th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather-permitting.)

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th March, 1896.

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This Line also issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to

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Bombay, 9th March, 1896.

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E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.

Bombay, 10th March, 1896.

NAVY CONTRACTS.

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SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE HON'BLE Mr. JUSTICE J. JARDINE, I. C. S., will DELIVER a LECTURE at the above Institute, on THURSDAY, the 12th March, 1896, at 6 P.M. SUBJECT:—"Anglo-Indian Poetry".

Members, their Families and Friends are invited to attend.

H. F. WESTON, Offg. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. SAMALDAS NURSEYDAS, has contracted TO SELL his MOIETY or HALF SHARE, Right, Title and Interest in the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, bequest, sale, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Doongry Cooly Street without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 287 square yards and 3-9th of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector old No. 848, Collectors new No. 6593, old survey No. 45, and new survey No. 2044, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward "B," No. 1162 and Street No. 251-257, which premises are bounded on or towards the east by the Government land, on or towards the west by the Doongry Cooly Street, on or towards the north by the house of Tricumdas Kooverji and on or towards the south by a passage.

EDGELOW AND GULABCHAND, Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

FOUNDED 1848.

FINANCIAL POSITION

31ST DECEMBER, 1894.

ASSETS.....£ 5,536,659

ANNUAL INCOME ...£ 1,012,786

PAYMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS £12,173,703

GRESHAM'S INDIAN RATES are exceptionally Low, and no Debts are added to Policies, thus avoiding Complicated Tables.

Compare the Rates before Insuring elsewhere.

"One thing which the Gresham has in its favour is the wide area from which the business is drawn. In nearly every country on the Continent of Europe as well as in South Africa, this Office has for years occupied a high position, and with the resources which such a far-reaching organization places at its command, its possibilities are almost unlimited. With one exception no other British Life Company has been able to record at so early a stage in its existence, the possession of an annual income exceeding one million sterling."—"Bankers' Magazine" (June, 1895).

Policies issued in Rupees and paid in Rupees.

Proposal Forms and full information may be had from the Undersigned.

Liberal Terms given to energetic Agents and Canvassers, who may apply to

CROFT, MODY AND CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

GLASS PORTRAITURE.

A Speciality for

PRINCES, RAJAS, CHIEFS, and NAWABS.

PORTRAITS of Princes, Rajas, and Chiefs

ENLARGED ENGRAVED, SILVERED, GILDED, and Painted on Ornamental Mirrors in full Uniforms

PERMANENCY, BRILLIANCY AND RICHNESS OF WORK UNEQUALLED.

Paintings on Canvas got faded and Colours Cracked, but our paintings on glass regain for ages fresh and clean as on the day they were done.

THEY ARE LIFELIKE, ARTISTIC IN FINISH, AND LEAVE NOTHING TO BE DESIRED.

P. D. KANGA & Co.,

16, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

2 cases white cotton flannel.
2 cases white jacconets.
2 bales yellow twist.
3 bales grey dhoties.
3 bales grey shirtings.
1 case spring alpaca umbrellas.
On account of the concerned.—
33 cases currants.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND OTHER GOODS.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba, near the Tramway Company Stables, in the Goods Shed of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company:—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods,

Also

1 bag of earth, from Surat to Carnac Bridge, invoice No. 270 of 2nd December 1894.
1 parcel containing turbans, from Baroda to Grant Road, way bill No. 47272 of 25th October 1894.
2 bundles W. Hammer, from Visnagar to Carnac Bridge, Invoice No. 25 of 15th February 1895.
1 parcel dhotar and clothes, from Veraval to Lakhtar, Invoice No. 2 of 25th January 1895.
1 box China plates, from Mandsar to Marine Lines, way bill No. 97573 of 18th February 1895.
29 bags empty soda water bottles, from Ferozepore to Grant Road, Invoice No. 14 of 29th December 1894.
1 bundle bagging, from Ujjein to Meghnagar, Invoice No. 4. of 21st March 1895.
1 umbrella, from Patan to Grant Road, way bill No. 39124 of 13th July 1894.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th March, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Government House Road, Parel, near the Parel Tramway Terminus, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of R. JOHNSTON, Esq.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

Also a few lots of furniture such as tables, chairs, almira, glassware, crockeryware, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram.
1 powerful C B chestnut pony, 13-2, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay waler mare, 15-1, aged, goes in single and double harness, very quiet.
1 four-seated open carriage in very good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria in good order.

SALE OF DWELLING-HOUSE AT UPPER MAHIM, NEAR THE BAZAAR.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Bhimjee Ebram and Megjee Moos, and with the consent and on account and at the risk of Shamsoodin Hajee Ebrahim, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the mortgage, dated the 25th day of June, 1894, the following property, viz:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house lying and being at Upper Mahim in cart Motha Surdalah, belonging to Cassimbhoy Nathabhai, containing by admeasurement 205 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 53, 92, Street No. 33, in the Mahim Bazaar Road, standing in the name of the said Shamsoodin Hajee Ebrahim, and is now in the occupation of the said Sham oodin Hajee Ebrahim, and bounded as foollows:—On the east by the passage and house of Khoja Cassum Desoo, on the west by the passage and Fish Market, on the north by the house of Karvem Sajoo, and on the south by the public passage and house of Khoja Cassum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smethan, mortgagers, soliciters, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLANTS AT MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 7-30 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, a collection of very valuable plants, consisting of Ceylon palms, standard Poona roses, begonias, ferns, lilies, crotons, stephanotis, and other flowering shrubs, the property of JOHN A. DOUGLAS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view four days befor the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture by Wimbridge and John Roberts, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, a first-rate mahogany grand square Pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, very handsome cabinets, &c., &c., the property of JOHN A. DOUGLAS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th March, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 51 BORAS COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 9 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dana Bunter by order and in the godown No. 137 of Mooltanee Khimchund Chanabhidas, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Shamjee Ludha and Co.—

51 boras Dera Gazikhan cotton of the crop of Samvat year 1952.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 51 BORAS COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 9-30 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dana Bunder, by order and in the godown No. 129, of Mooltanee Khimchund Eshwardas, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Shamjee Ludha and Co.—

51 Boras Dera Gazikhan cotton of the crop of Samvat year 1952.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Market Lines, next to Jaffer Suleiman's Dispensary, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, Chubb's lock, safe, harmonium, fish bowl on stand, Treacher's whole plate camera in tripod, bellows, body, reversible Dalmier's rectilinear lense, with disks, papers, printing frames, and chemicals, strong-built dog-cart, lamps, etc., the property of Lieutenant A. W. HEAPY, proceeding to England.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Murzban Road, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, also open carved furniture, Elkington's plated ware, crockery and glassware, silverware, gold hunting watch by George Welsh, New York, real Chubb's small safe, strong-built light victoria, bay Arab horse, harness, very old white and blue China jar, fish bowl on stand, garden pump, water colours and engravings, wind proof lamps, etc., the property of Dr. J. GERSON DA CUNHA, changing residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

The property of J. DALGLISH, Esq., G. I. P. Ry., Parel.—

1 very handsome dog-cart, fitted with rubber tyred steel bicycle wheels (nearly new) strawberry, roan horse, 14-3, 6 years, believed, perfectly sound, one set of brown harness by Dunnett and Co., in first-rate condition.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT UPPER MAHIM, NEAR LADY JAMSETJEE ROAD.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the late Mr. Mariano Francisco Dias, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p. m., the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of pension and tax land, situate at Upper Mahim, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3083 square yards or thereabouts, with the but dings, trees, and erections standing thereon, bearing Ward Nos. 5807 and 5806 (1), street Nos 283 and 284, and which said premises are bounded on the north by the cart left for the Church of St. Michael, now in possession of the heirs of Mariano Francisco Dias, deceased, and cart of Dinanath Vithobs, on the south by the cart of Victor Ignacio Dias, on the east by the cart of Bhondoba Narayen, and on the west by the cart of Dhondoo Pandoo Agroe, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under C. S. Nos. 557 and 558, and new Nos. 4447 and 4448, old Survey Nos. 101 and 4 101, and new survey No. 2 101.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CLOCKS, WATCHES, WATCH-MAKERS' MACHINES AND TOOLS, DOUBLE-BARREL GUN, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. M. F. DIAS, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., the stock-in-trade and effects of the said deceased, consisting of clocks and timepieces, watches, watch glasses, and springs, watch-guards and chains, watchmakers' tools, polishing machines, turning lathe and drill, iron safe on stand, glass show cases, tables; pictures, 2 sets of plated tea-service, double barrel breach-loading central fire gun by Ward, two musical boxes, flasks of gin, salad oil, &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, opposite the Telephone Office, the handsome teak and blackwood bedroom furniture, a handsome Ralli cart with hood, by Windower of London and Paris, a light and roomy glass-fronted brougham by Simpson of Madras, one strong victoria, one powerful bay waler mare, one handsome grey waler pony, three sets single harness, gentleman's saddle by Peat, &c., the property of the Hon. W. R. MACDONELL, proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the propery will by on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a library of valuable books, comprising histories, tours, biographies, all sorts of dictionaries, Max-Muller's sacred books of the East, Ayeen-e-Akbari, Anderson's Gulistan, Burton's Mecca Medina, Ferishta's history, etc., the property of A. C. FORDE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the books will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th March, 1896.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 638 OF 1894.

C. A. Turner .....Plaintiff.

versus.

Hormusjee Maneckjee Dadachanjee .....Defendant.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1896, at 4 p.m. (if not previously disposed of by private contract), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned properties:—

LOT I.

All that piece of land (the fazendar or lessor whereof is Bai Sadaluxmi, daughter of Narotamdas Vithaldas) containing by admeasurement 537 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 370, new No. 13385, old Survey No. 172, new Survey No. 1-2-3690, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2803-2703 and Street Nos. 1, 2, 45, 47, 49, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Gilder Street, in the town and registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east and north by the property of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, on or towards the west by Gilder Street aforesaid, and on or towards the south by the property of the said Bai Sadaluxmi, daughter of Narotamdas Vithaldas,

LOT II.

All that timber, wood, and other building materials lying and being in chawl Nos. 1, 2, 45, 47, 49, Gilder Street, near Grant Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, plaintiff's solicitors, or to the undersigned

BONA FIDE SALE.

Sale of a splendid Semi-grand Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Almira, Books, Trunks, Wearing Apparel, set of E. P. Spoons and Forks, Cutlery, &c.

Under instructions Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the property of the late J. W. Russell, Esq., consisting of a splendid full-toned semigrand piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, almira, tin trunk, portmanteau, deal-box, set of best plated spoons and forks, table cutlery, biscuit-box, napkin rings, books, wearing apparel, &c,

By order of P. C. H. SNOW, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on TUESDAY, the 17th March, 1896, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Markets, Foras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, for 12 months from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th March, 1896.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted by me to Mr. F. H. T. ORFORD SHERMAN of Bombay, dated 7th June, 1895, is hereby CANCELLED, (he having tendered his resignation) and is substituted by a Power of Attorney this day granted to Mr. CHARLES MARQUIS, who will sign "Per Procuration" CUTLER PALMER & Co.

F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT, Attorney for MESSRS. CUTLER PALMER & Co., of London and India.

Calcutta, 27th February, 1896.

IN puruance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, and Section 28 of Act II of 1874, as amended by Act IX of 1881, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the undermentioned Estate should send statements of their claims to this office supported by vouchers or other proofs (without which the claims cannot be investigated) on or before TUESDAY, the 31st day of March, 1896, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets will be distributed.

GILBERT VICTOR GREEN, late a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, who died in Bombay, on 19th April, 1895.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON, Administrator-General of Bengal.

7 Council House Street, Calcutta, 7th February 1896.

THE NEW LANOWLI HOTEL.

THIS first-class HOTEL is situated on a Charming and Healthy Spot on the Borders of the Lanowli Woods.

A few minutes' walk from the Railway Station on the Sakar-Pathar Road.

The only place for Comfort and Cleanliness, and every Room and Verandah open to the Westerly Breeze.

Table d'Hote under efficient supervision.

For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA.—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 38 per doz. qts, and Rs. 20 per doz. pts., nett cash

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS, 11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GONNE, CROFT & Co.'s WHISKY.

(IN DUMPY BOTTLES.)

THE FAVOURITE WHISKY OF THE CLUBS AND MESSES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

CROFT, MODY & Co., 19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:—

MESSRS. DENISON & Co., HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION VILLA FRANK ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD., LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

Wholesale Agent for India: STANLEY OAKES, 13-2, Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODARMAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 1, Rue de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

O. HENRIOT, Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000

RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

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PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENEIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000

RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).

WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).

F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	, 4,500,000 =	,, 90,08,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 4,020,000 =	,, 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA, Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Horse Show, the Oval.
Departure of General Nairne for Poona.
R. V. R. Parade.
Western India Lawn Tennis Championship Meeting.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Hotel, 8 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Strathness left the dock on Monday, and the steamers Ehrenfels and Juba yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Alphee entered and the steamer Dordogne left the dock yesterday.

REVISED POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Rohilla, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-morrow, (Thursday).

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,134, the daily average being 151. The total of new patients was 749.

SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE OF A JEWELLERY BOX.—Vasudeo Waman, residing at Dhuswady, near Thakordwar Road, has reported to the police the theft of a box, containing gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 269, from his room, Compliahant's wife saw the box quite safe about 4 p.m., on Sunday, and found it missing at 2 p.m., on the following day.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—Mr. Gahagan, of Messrs. Gahagan and Company, iron founders, at Bellasis Road, has made a report to the police that, some time during Monday night, an attempt was made to break into his house, by breaking three planks of the wooden partition, but the burglars seemed to have been disturbed by some persons awaking and leaving the place.

ACCIDENT IN THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S DOCK-YARD.—Nursingroo Mootia, a Hindu, aged thirty-eight, residing at Huzria Street, and employed in the P. and O. Company's dockyard as 'a labourer, was, on Monday forenoon, carrying a basket full of coal up a ladder, when his foot slipped, and he fell on to the landing, a distance of about six feet, sustaining a fracture to his jaw bone, which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—On the 1st February last, there were 120 bullocks, 35 horses, and 11 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month 107 bullocks, 77 horses, and 27 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 73 bullocks, 69 horses, and 23 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Three cases among bullocks, 6 cases among horses, and 4 cases among bullocks proved fatal during the month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month :—17 horses, 35 dogs, 2 cows, 3 calves, 1 bull, 2 she-goats, 4 kids, 2 cats, 2 fowls, and 2 turkeys.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Our Diva	Rogers
Valse	Dear Daddy	Bugnlosi
Overture	The Exiles	Gasnner
Gavotte	Saidie	Amilon
Selection	The Rose of Castile	Balfe
Valse	Fantaisie	Coote

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music at the Bombay Horse Show, this afternoon, commencing at 3-30 :—

March Fest	From Tannhauser	Wagner.
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe.
Selection	Plantation Songs	Kappey.
Valse	Estudiantina	Waldteufel.
Selection	The Shop Girl	Caryll.
Valse	Souvienz Toi	Waldteufel.
Fantasia	A Pastoral Scene	Hume.
Galop	Poltergeister	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.—The String Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Hotel, during the Officers' dinner, this evening, at 8 o'clock :—

March in G	Festival	F. Rose
Overture	Du Calif de Bagdad	Boieldieu
Valse Espagnole	La Zingana	Krichs
Selection	Festivalia	Williams
Fantasia	Elf Land	Emett
Intermezzo	Road to Moscow	Loletz
Selection	Mascotte	Montgomery
Galop	The Harum, Scarun (Extras)	Cassidy
Valse	Twilight Pictures	Barnard
Galop	Sister Mary	Desormes

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

REPORTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR JUMMA MUSJID.—Alli Ahmed Goolam, a Mahomedan merchant, residing at Bhendy Bazaar Road, reported to the police at half-past 11 o'clock, on Sunday night, that about noon that day he was passing along the Junjiker Street, in front of the Jumma Musjid, when his pocket was picked of currency notes, of the value of Rs. 1,600. The police made an inquiry and arrested, on suspicion, one Ramchunder Narayen, a notorious character, who had been noticed hovering round the vicinity of the Jumma Musjid about the time of the theft. Complainant made no report to the police until nearly twelve hours afterwards, although there are two policemen on duty in the locality. The matter is being investigated by the police.

CORRECTION.—Mr. Ramchander Nurrotum Wadimala, of the firm of Messrs. T. H. Ramchunder and Brothers, writes : "In your issue of the 9th instant I find in the report of the prizes distributed in connection with the Girls' School of the Zoaroastrian Association that a purse was awarded to me towards my humble labours in connection with the vocal music given by me to girls of the schools. It is true that some movement to offer a purse was made by the honorary secretary, Mr. Darasha R. Chichgar, of the Association, which I declined with thanks, and I am glad I had no pecuniary view in mind for the duties I performed, and for such humble duties I don't think I am entitled, nor have I any distant idea of gaining pecuniary benefit as I am not poor enough to wish for such present."

THEFT AT H. H. AGA KHAN'S BUNGALOW.—An extensive theft is reported to have taken place, on Sunday afternoon, in the bungalow belonging to his Highness Sultan Mahomed Shah, the Aga Khan, at Nesbit Road, Mazagon. It appears that his Highness, on examining the cash-box, on Sunday afternoon, discovered two bundles of currency notes, of the aggregate value of about Rs. 4,800, or Rs. 5,000, an electroplated revolver, a number of novels, a book, called "Bombay in India," and a number of private letters sent to him by the Duke of Connaught, Lord Harris, Lord Sandhurst, and other distinguished persons, had been stolen. His Highness reported the matter at once to Superintendent Nolan, of the F. Division, who instituted an inquiry. His Highness suspects no persons in the house.

ASSAULTING A POSTAL PEON.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson charged Kasia Bapoo, a Hindu of bad repute, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt to Bulwant Ananta, a postal delivery peon, in the Khetwady District. Mr. Velinker defended. It appears that on the 31st January last, complainant was distributing letters in Khetwady Back Road, when he met accused, who asked complainant if he had any ill-feeling against one Mabba, and, if so, accused promised to beat him, if complainant paid him two rupees. Complainant said that he had no desire to see the man beaten, whereupon accused got excited and dealt complainant blows on his head, and his left arm and leg with a stick and ran away. The police searched for accused, but he could not be found until on Monday last, when he was arrested by a police Naik at Kakadwady Lane, Girgaum. Mr. Velinker, on behalf of the accused, pleaded intoxication, but his Worship convicted him and sentenced him to fone month's rigorous imprisonment.

OBSTRUCTION ON THE G.I.P. RAILWAY LINE.—About 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, there was a block on the G. I. P. Railway up-line at the Chinchpoogly Station level crossing, resulting in a temporary suspension of the traffic for a couple of hours, and consequently several up local trains were detained. It appears that a rough stone, measuring about 112 cubic feet, and weighing about eight tons, was being conveyed from Cooria for Messrs. Spencer and Company on a trolly drawn by thirteen bullock carts. When on the Chinchpoogly railway level crossing, one of the wheels of the trolly gave way, and the trolly with the stone fell right across the up-line of rails, completely blocking the traffic. Intimation was at once sent to the Engineering Department, and Mr. Hilton, the District Engineer, Mr. Trevethick, the Locomotive Superintendent and others proceeded to the scene and with the assistance of a number of labourers, removed the obstruction. Great inconvenience was caused to the passengers travelling by the up local trains, as they had to leave the trains at the Curry Road and Parel stations, and proceed by trams to attend their work.

DEATH OF A PARSEE MERCHANT.—It is with regret we have to announce the death of Mr. Nanabhoy Muncherje Banajee, at his residence at Breach Candy yesterday morning, at the early age of thirty-two years. He was the youngest son of the late well-known citizen, Mr. Muncherjee Naorojee Banajee, a wealthy millowner of Bombay. The deceased was a promising young man, and had a great desire for seeing the world. In order to satisfy this desire he left Bombay in 1893 to travel on the Continent. After visiting the principal cities of Europe he spent some months in England seeing the wonders of that country. He then crossed the Atlantic, and travelled over a great part of America, finishing his journey with witnessing that wonderful of all Exhibitions—that of Chicago. He was so impressed with the immensity of the world's show, that on his return to India, he advised all his friends who could spare a small amount of money to travel over the world and thus enlarge their minds. His father, Mr. Muncherjee, had during his life-time established the City of Bombay Spinning Company, of which he was the principal agent. After his death, his eldest son, Mr. Cursetjee, took into partnership his late brother, Mr. Nanabhoy. The office of agent will now devolve solely upon the former gentleman. The late Mr. Nanabhoy died a bachelor, leaving his widowed mother, two brothers and a sister to bemoan his loss. The funeral last evening was numerously attended.

DR. MALONEY.—The demonstrations of his methods of electrical treatment given each evening by Dr. Maloney continue to attract large and interested audiences to the handsomely appointed open-air saloon opposite the Victoria Terminus, so far as can be at present seen. Although Dr. Maloney has not yet been a week in Bombay his patients have experienced great benefit from his services. At each demonstration fresh applicants appear on the platform to seek his aid in alleviating their sufferings. These are all people of the poorer classes, who are recommended by magistrates, clergymen and other influential and permanent residents in this city. Indeed, just now Dr. Maloney may justly be described as one of, if not the most busy man in Bombay from 8 o'clock in the morning until the same hour at night. His consulting rooms over the old Oriental Bank Buildings on the Esplanade Road are througed with patients and their friends, and then with a well-earned interval of an hour he continues his public demonstrations until after 11 at night. As some doubts have been expressed as to Dr. Maloney's qualifications, it may be added that he has taken his diplomas from the foremost English schools of medicine, and that they are open to the inspection of anyone who wishes to assure themselves of his bona-fides. In fact, it is claimed that the Dr. is using his professional status as a lever for philanthropic effort of a very extensive scope, it being his intention to agitate until the Governments of Great Britain adopt the nationalization of health. The helpless paralytic who was recommended for treatment on Saturday by Mr. Keily, J. P., of the G. I. P. Railway, and who had to be carried on the platform in a special invalid chair, was able last night to walk unassisted to the stairs of the saloon to thank Dr. Maloney for the benefit he had received at his hands. The patient and the announcement of his cure was the signal for an enthusiastic outburst of cheering.

THE RATANSI MULJI GIRLS' SCHOOL AT CUTCH MANDVIE.—Last year, Mr. Ratansi Muljl, of the firm of Messrs. Ratansi, Denso & Co., freight brokers, Bombay opened a girls' school in his own name, and set apart Rs. 12,500 as the permanent fund for its maintenance. The school has now on its roll 150 pupils, and the daily attendance is nearly 100. His Highness the Rao, who takes deep interest in female education, is pleased to favour with a school building at the State expense. On Monday, the 2nd instant., his Highness the Rao, accompanied by his brother Kalubha, specially came from Bhuj, to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this building. A grand mandap was erected in Grain Market, which is situated just near place on which the school premises are'to be built. At 2 p.m., the mandap was full of Durbar officials and leading citizens of the town. On the arrival of his Highness at 2-30 p.m, at the mandap, all present stood up in his honour. His Highness having taken his seat on the raised platform, all sat down, and the proceedings commenced. Mr. Ratansi Muljl, in addressing, said : Your Highness the Rao,—I have no words to express my gratitude for the great trouble you have taken for this occasion. Your Highness has shown by your acts that you are a staunch advocate of female education, and spare no means to diffuse the same among your subjects. I see that the educational policy of your Highness is most praiseworthy and I see that the school has been successful owing to the great care and supervision on the part of your officials." Mr. Ramdas Ludha, the honorary secretary of the Ratansi Muljl Charities, gave a short account of the school and reported that the result of the examination taken by the Educational Inspector is 70 per cent. and that the school is most successful in matter of number as well as tuition of pupils. On raising the prize fund, Mr. Ratansi Muljl has subscribed Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 are subscribed by four other gentlemen, His Highness the Rao praised Mr. Ratansi Muljl's liberality, and said that female education is required to be widely diffused among the people, and that he will try his best to attain that object. Mr. Ratansi Muljl requesting his Highness to lay the foundation-stone, his Highnes attended on the spot and laid the foundation-stone with due ceremony. The assembly having taken pan-sopari then dispersed.

THE INDIAN RHEA FIBRE CO.

THE first ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Indian Rhea Fibre Parent Company, Limited, was held at the company's office on the 4th instant, when Mr Crawford, the Chairman of the Board, presided.

The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, pointed out that, being the first meeting which under the Company's Act must be held within six months after registration, it was not necessary or customary to submit an audited balance-sheet or directors' report, but stated that he would give them all the information in his power in regard to the present position and prospects of the company. He said that, owing to an unfortunate delay which had occurred in regard to the erection of the working-plant by which the treatment of the rhea fibre was to be demonstrated in Bombay, their progress had hitherto not been satisfactory, and the support as yet received from the public in the way of subscriptions for shares had been small, but he was glad to be able to add that the causes which had retarded them in the past were now in a fair way to be removed. He reminded the meeting at some length of the objects for which the circumstances under which the company was established ; explained the arrangements which had been made for the formation of a sub-company to acquire from the Parent Company the rights of applying and dealing with the inventions in the Bombay Presidency, and mentioned that negotiations were also on foot for the disposal of the Company's rights for certain other parts of India, and that he hoped that some, or at least one of the other sub-companies to be hereafter formed for those areas, would be a rhea cultivating as well as a rhea filasse manufacturing company. Mr. Crawford pointed out that before the sub-companies could be established on a satisfactory footing it was absolutely necessary that this the Parent Company, should show by actual local demonstration that the Gomes's process of treatment was capable of what had been claimed for it. They must erect working plant, and must enable those who were interested in the matter to see for themselves that the process is capable of converting the raw rhea ribbon into the filasse which, after the further process of combing and slivering, produces the beautiful textile of which they had all seen samples. They were now, he was glad to think, in a fair way to carry out these essential preliminaries. The London Company had sent out the working plant, the necessary chemicals and a competent expert to erect the plant and work the process, and though there had been delay, the London Company had now, he was glad to be able to announce, wired out instructions to their agent to hand over the plant at once to this Company for erection. This Company, he added, had met with great consideration from the London Company, whose interests to being holders of 30 lakhs of this company's shares were no doubt in great measure identified with those of this company, and he thought it a matter of congratulation that they had so powerful a body to back them up. He was given to understand that the London Company had not only established works in the United Kingdom at which the rhea ribbon was being successfully treated on a large scale by the Gomes's process, but, having ascertained that silk spinning machinery could be readily adapted to the purpose, had acquired a silk spinning mill near Rochdale, at which they were spinning the rhea fibre so treated. Mr. Crawford pointed out that it was proposed to confine the functions of this Company to those of a parent company whose profits were to be looked for in the sales of the sub-companies and in large holdings of shares in those companies and that consequently only a small capital was necessary for this Company. Now that the difficulty in regard to the working plant had been got over, he hoped that as soon as it was erected and worked, it would be possible to convince people of the value of the process. When once convinced of that, the establishment of sub-companies on a satisfactory basis to work it commercially should not be a very difficult matter. Mr. Crawford informed the meeting of the Company's receipts and Expenditure to date, and reminded them that in accordance with the regulations all the directors vacated office at this meeting and that they must therefore now appoint five directors. He added that Messrs. Ranina and Son, who had originally consented to become secretaries, had since on consideration decided not to take up the secretaryship, which he regretted, as he was sure their services would have been of the greatest value to the Company. He explained that for obvious reasons the directors had not yet been in a position to offer such terms as would be necessary to secure a gentleman of Mr. Ranina's position and qualifications, but he had hoped that when better times come, his friend, Mr. Ranina, would have taken up the post and he was sorry now to think that they would have to look elsewhere for a secretary when the office should become the onerous and important one, which it certainly would be when their programme was carried out. In conclusion, Mr. Crawford said that rhea fibre had been, he believed, correctly described as "the strongest fibre known," and they might at any rate, rest assured that it was quite strong enough to take care of itself, to force itself into general use if only the proper treatment of it had been discovered, as they were assured it had been.

The following gentlemen were then unanimously elected directors of the company for the ensuing year :—Mr. Crawford, Mr. Pestonjee H. B. Wadia, Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Kur, Mr. Sorabjee Wookerjee, and Mr. Burjorjee Bamonjee Jussawalla.

The meeting terminated with the customary vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was held, last evening, in the lower hall of the new buildings of the Cathedral High School. The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Bombay presided ; and there was a fairly large audience of ladies and gentlemen, friends, and supporters of the Society. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lord, the Secretary of the Society, who afterwards read the report, from which the following are extracts :—

It is encouraging to be again able to report a favourable condition and progress of the affairs of the Society ; a more than average year's work of usefulness having been accomplished, and the finan cial position of the Society having in nowise retrograded. Sale of Books.—In spite of exchange having continued more unfavourable than ever for nearly the whole of the year, the number of English publications sold from the Depot has exceeded those of several years past, with the one exception of the sales of the year 1893. In the latter year, however, the increase having been largely in the matter of such small things as tracts, cards, etc., the proceeds of the sales of that year fell considerably short of those of the present one. Early in the year under review, the Committee found themselves obliged to seek new quarters for the Depot, owing to the rent of the room formerly occupied for the purpose being raised by its landlord to a sum which, considering the character of the premises, was prohibitive. Although much cramped in their former premises, the Committee, having regard to the financial position of the Society, would have preferred to have waited at least a year or two longer in their occupancy, on account of the cheaper rental, had not the necessity of paying a higher rent been thus immediately forced upon them. They were successful in meeting with new quarters, not unsuited to the needs of the Depot, and considerable more favourable, both as regards pace at disposals, and also as to situation, for the same sum as that asked as the enhanced rental by the Society's former landlord. The expenses of removal and of the costs of new furniture and fittings required for the new Depot, added to the increased rent, have rendered it impossible this year to reduce the liabilities of the Bombay S. P. C. K. to the Parent Society, as was so successfully done last year ; and the long standing debt consequently stands now at only a fraction below what it did last year. That, however, it should have been found possible, under the circumstances, to have held our own, and to avoid a temporary further increase in the debt, may be said to bespeak the sound condition of the Society's affairs ; and it encourages the expectation that a further shrinkage in the Bombay Committee's liabilities to the Parent Society will be effected in the coming year. It may, at the same time, be pointed out how desirable it would be for the debt mentioned (which amounts to about £900) to be entirely cleared off by some special and exceptional effort made for the purpose. It is well known to the friends of the Society that the debt in existence dating from the days of a former administration, and that it is one for which the present executive is in nowise responsible ; but it is one which by its very existence continually impedes the progress and development of the Society's enterprise. The buoyancy with which the Depot has hitherto risen superior to the adverse circumstances in which it was for some time placed, and the extent to which it is now in demand with Churchmen, not only within the Diocese of Bombay, but also widely beyond, in the supply of Church literature, is a proof, if proof were needed, of its importance to the Church, and of the extent to which its loss would be felt were anything to cause the cessation of its usefulness. Miss Robson has continued during the year her faithful services as Superintendent of the Society's Depot. Offertories.—It is pleasing to be able to announce that a decided improvement has taken place in the Society's income under this head. Receipts from offertories this year have amounted to Rs. 929-6-7, as compared with Rs. 589-6-10 last year ; and this despite the fact that three churches which sent offertories last year, have not repeated them this year. The Committee look forward to a time when an offertory for the S. P. C. K. shall be recognized as a matter of annual obligation incumbent on every church in the Diocese. Subscriptions.—Subscriptions, instead of fulfilling the Committee's hopes expressed in last year's Report, of a repeated increase, have not quite come up to last year's total. The amount received from this source during the year under notice has not, however, seriously decreased, receipts having amounted to Rs. 379-0-0, as compared with Rs. 396-8-0 in the preceding year. Vernacular Work.—This year has not been characterised by the appearance of any new publication brought out under the Committee's direct auspices. The Translation Committee have carried out the binding of the greater part of an edition of Dunlop's "New Testament History" in Marathi which had remained unbound since the publication of the work in 1885, rendering its preservation a precarious matter. They were also called upon, early in the year, to pronounce upon the adequacy for publication of a Canarese version of the "Satyadharm," or "Catechism" for Catechumens," a version of which in Marathi was already on sale in the Depot. On a favourable report on the same being tendered by the Translation Committee, a grant " for its publication was made by the Select Committee to the Rev. C. S. Rivington, who had effected its translation ; and the Catechism is now on sale in the Depot. The Marathi translation of Bishop Wilkinson Howe's "Commentary on the Four Gospels," forming the 13th of his series of Marathi C. K. Commentary on the New Testament, has now very nearly approached its completion. The Translation Committee have been instrumental in obtaining from the Parent Society a grant of Rs. 150 for the production in Marathi of an edition of 250 copies of the "Church Lessons from the Apocrypha,' the translation of which into Marathi has been the joint work of the Rev. C. King and the Rev. S. B. Lotlikar. Sanction was accorded during the year to the Sub-Committee of the C. M. S. Church Council of Western India at Nasik, in response to a request preferred through its Secretary the Rev. D. L. Joshi, to use 40 Hymns out of the Society's Marathi Hymnal, compiled and translated into Marathi by the Rev. J. Taylor, for the purposes of their Hymnal Appendix. The Committee's powers of applying and dealing with inventions in the Bombay Presidency, and mentioned that negotiations were also on foot for the disposal of the Company's rights for certain other parts of India, and that he hoped that some, or at least one of the other sub-companies to be hereafter formed for those areas, would be a rhea cultivating as well as a rhea filasse manufacturing company. Mr. Crawford pointed out that before the sub-companies could be established on a satisfactory footing it was absolutely necessary that this the Parent Company, should show by actual local demonstration that the Gomes's process of treatment was capable of what had been claimed for it. They must erect working plant, and must enable those who were interested in the matter to see for themselves that the process is capable of converting the raw rhea ribbon into the filasse which, after the further process of combing and slivering, produces the beautiful textile of which they had all seen samples. They were now, he was glad to think, in a fair way to carry out these essential preliminaries. The London Company had sent out the working plant, the necessary chemicals and a competent expert to erect the plant and work the process, and though there had been delay, the London Company had now, he was glad to be able to announce, wired out instructions to their agent to hand over the plant at once to this Company for erection. This Company, he added, had met with great consideration from the London Company, whose interests to being holders of 30 lakhs of this company's shares were no doubt in great measure identified with those of this company, and he thought it a matter of congratulation that they had so powerful a body to back them up. He was given to understand that the London Company had not only established works in the United Kingdom at which the rhea ribbon was being successfully treated on a large scale by the Gomes's process, but, having ascertained that silk spinning machinery could be readily adapted to the purpose, had acquired a silk spinning mill near Rochdale, at which they were spinning the rhea fibre so treated. Mr. Crawford pointed out that it was proposed to confine the functions of this Company to those of a parent company whose profits were to be looked for in the sales of the sub-companies and in large holdings of shares in those companies and that consequently only a small capital was necessary for this Company. Now that the difficulty in regard to the working plant had been got over, he hoped that as soon as it was erected and worked, it would be possible to convince people of the value of the process. When once convinced of that, the establishment of sub-companies on a satisfactory basis to work it commercially should not be a very difficult matter. Mr. Crawford informed the meeting of the Company's receipts and Expenditure to date, and reminded them that in accordance with the regulations all the directors vacated office at this meeting and that they must therefore now appoint five directors. He added that Messrs. Ranina and Son, who had originally consented to become secretaries, had since on consideration decided not to take up the secretaryship, which he regretted, as he was sure their services would have been of the greatest value to the Company. He explained that for obvious reasons the directors had not yet been in a position to offer such terms as would be necessary to secure a gentleman of Mr. Ranina's position and qualifications, but he had hoped that when better times come, his friend, Mr. Ranina, would have taken up the post and he was sorry now to think that they would have to look elsewhere for a secretary when the office should become the onerous and important one, which it certainly would be when their programme was carried out. In conclusion, Mr. Crawford said that rhea fibre had been, he believed, correctly described as "the strongest fibre known," and they might at any rate, rest assured that it was quite strong enough to take care of itself, to force itself into general use if only the proper treatment of it had been discovered, as they were assured it had been.

The following gentlemen were then unanimously elected directors of the company for the ensuing year :—Mr. Crawford, Mr. Pestonjee H. B. Wadia, Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Kur, Mr. Sorabjee Wookerjee, and Mr. Burjorjee Bamonjee Jussawalla.

The meeting terminated with the customary vote of thanks to the Chairman.

"ex officio," the Sub-Committee for the purposes of rule 20 (viz., to decide what works other than S. P. C. K. ones may be sold in the depot).—The Rev. W. H. Scott and the Rev. F. N. Hill.

The Rev. J. Taylor seconded the proposition, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. F. S. Punnett moved that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Mr. A. B. Earle for his kindness in again auditing the accounts of the Society, and to the governing body of the Cathedral Boys' School, and to Mr. T. A. Savage, its head master, for the use of a room and its arrangement for this meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Alban seconded, and the proposition was carried unanimously.

The Lord Bishop then addressed the meeting. He said that, looking through the report of the year, it was a pleasure to observe how well the sales at the Society's depot had been kept up. They could not for a moment pretend that the Society had not been doing very useful work when they were told that, in the course of a year, it had sold upwards of 14,000 publications of different kinds, about one half of which were small things, such as tracts, cards, &c. ; but even these had their use. The total sale of books of a larger size was between 6,000 and 7,000, of which 443 had been Bibles, 949 prayer books, 330 prayer and hymn books, and 1,419 hymn books, while there were 1,668 books in general theological literature. The total sales throughout the world of books other than Bibles and tracts had amounted to very close upon eight millions. It was worth taking a share, however tiny, in a work of such magnitude and importance. (Hear, hear.) The total turn-out for the year had been between Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 9,000 ; and it appeared to him that their work was not to be despised. The diocese had to thank the parent Society for a certain measure of general support. Their demands during the year had been very much less than before, but a grant of £100 had been made for the extension of the Bishop's School at Poona, besides several other grants. The work of the Society had been carried on the same enormous scale throughout the world as in former years. The secretary had asked him to say a few words on the desirability of finally clearing off the debt to the parent Society, or rather to pay to the parent Society the cost of their books which they had sold. The payment of a debt of this kind did not excite any very great amount of enthusiasm, since it did not appeal to the people for the promotion of a work which was still to be done. If the debt, as stated by one of the speakers, was only Rs. 90, and not £90, the Lord Bishop said he would be perfectly willing to pay a rupee in the pound. (Applause.) He thought that, if everyone present were to follow that example, they would advance a considerable way towards paying off the debt. (Hear, hear.) The chairman said he would take that opportunity of acknowledging once more what the society owed to its secretary, the Rev. Mr. Lord, who was going home for a short rest since he came to the diocese thirteen years ago. The chairman hoped Mr. Lord would return to prosecute the work of the Society with renewed vigour and energy (Applause.) The Rev. Mr. Gilder, the treasurer, had kindly consented to act as secretary during Mr. Lord's absence. (Applause.)

The proceedings terminated with prayer.

HARISCHANDRA AT THE NOVELTY.

LAST night Mr. K. M. Balivala, proprietor of the Victoria Parsi Theatrical Company, performed the popular drama, Harischandra. As it was announced that the proceeds of the sale of tickets were to be given away in aid of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a large number of Europeans and Natives had engaged the seats of the upper classes and a handsome amount is expected to remain in balance after deducting the necessary expenses. General Gatacre presided on the occasion and the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardiue, President of the Society, and several leading European and Native citizens were also present, among them being the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, Dr. J. Arnott, Mr. Allan F. Turner, &c. The theatre was illuminated with electric light and decorated with flowers, palm leaves, evergreens, bunting and Japanese lamps. The whole house presented a picturesque appearance.

At the conclusion of the first act Mr. Vijbhookandas Atmaram, one of the members of the Committee of the B. S. P. C. A. said :—Ladies and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, I beg to tender you my best thanks for your having so readily and cheerfully responded to the invitation of our Secretary Mr. K. M. Shroff, and for the trouble you have taken in coming here to-night in such a large number to support the Society and the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals. The operations of the Society in this city had always been acting under the Gujarati, Berar and Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Karachi, Jeypore, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Ratnagar, Bellary and Negapatam, while calms and north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Bhuj, 14 at Ahmednagar, 12 at Bellary and 10 at Khandwa. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal in the Punjab and at Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Saugor, Jeypore and Jubulpore, and the minimum very largely so at Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Amraoti and Bellary, and the lowest 56° at Malegaon. Aumidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are slightly clouded at Cochin, Masulipatam and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The weather to the eastwards of Allahabad is unsettled, but over the reporting area it is fine and settled. Pressure is rather high in Sind and Gujarat, and moderate to fresh winds are to be expected on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Karwar.

W. C. NIGEL JONES.
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 10.

Tuesday's observations :—Pressure has decreased briskly at Chaman, and increased briskly over the east of the Punjab, but elsewhere the changes are slight. The readings are lowest over Bengal, and are relatively high over the Punjab and Tennasserim. Pressure is below the normal over North-East India. The wind is southerly over the west and head of the Bay, northerly over North-Western and Western India, and variable elsewhere. The force has been strong at Chaman and Cherat, and fresh at the head of the Bay. The temperature has on the whole fallen except in Madras where it exceeds the normal average except over Assam, Burma, west of the Peninsula, and part of the Indus Valley. The abnormal excess is greatest in the Gangetic Plain and Bengal. A maximum exceeding a hundred degrees is reported from Theyetmyo, Minbu, Yamethin, Amraoti and Bellary. Showers have been received over Lower Bengal, Assam, the west of N.-W. P., the N.-W. Himalayas, and at Tinnevelly, while Minimarg and Gnatong report snowstorms.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th March 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·896
Temperature of the Air	degrees 77·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·9
Dew Point	68·6
Relative humidity of Air	73
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees 83·9
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·5
General Directions of wind*	NW, NNE, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 275

* From midnight to midnight.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 10.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—67 cases writing and printing paper, S A S Dawood ; 50 cases whisky, Treacher and Co ; 285 cases whisky ; Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 125 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 51 cases whisky, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

Australia s—35 cases whisky, and 50 cases gingerwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Baron Ardrossan s—50 cases whisky, C H B Forbes and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—2 cases cuttlery, Esmail Habib ; 100 cases school slates, N Heptoolabhoy.

Australia s—35 cases stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 7 bales writing papers, John Dickinson and Co.

Baron Ardrossan s—50 cases school slates, G Akberally.

FROM LONDON.

Shannon s—5 cases medicine, Bhicka Cullianjee.

Charthage s—21 cases provisions, S R Subedar.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ehrenfels s—47 cases glassware, R E Peer Mahomed ; 24 cases soap &c., M Ostermayer and Co ; 150 cases window glass, Surroa K R Cama and Co.

Caledonia s—51 cases wine, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfel s—5 bales paper, Hussonally Abdoolally.

Ehrenfels s—10 cases glassware, Esa Beg Mahomed.

FROM BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—85 cases beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—10 bales writing papers, Hussonally Abdoolally ; 8 cases soap, Noor Mahomed Hajee Cassum.

Gisela s—1 hogshead brandy, Pestonjee Manockjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 8.

Molloy, 2nd Lt. Bo, R I Rifles on duty, from Poona.

MARCH 9.

Campbell, Capt. Bo, S W Borderers, expiration of Staff employ from Peshwar.

Gatacre, Brig-Genl, Bo, Comdg Nagpur Dist, on leave, from Kamptee.

Tyler, Major, Beng, RE, to embark, from Roorkee.

MARCH 10.

Purvis, Lt., Bo, 3rd Cavalry, on leave, from Deesa.

King, Lt, Bo, 3rd Bo Lt, on leave, from Mhow.

Anderson, 2nd Lt, Bo, 3rd B L Cavalry, on leave, from Rajkote.

Swalwood, Lt, Beng, Ord Dept, from Agra.

MacLairn, Capt, Punj, 2nd K O S Borderers, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.

Crawford, 2nd Lt, Punj, Gordon High, on leave from Rawal, Pindi.

Smith, Capt, Beng, Ord Dept, on retirement from Calcutta.

Smith, Capt, Beng, Ord Dept, on furlough, from Calcutta.

Rao, Capt, Ms, R R, proceeding to England, from Bangalore.

Long, Lt, Punj, 1st Goorkha Rifles on furlough from Dharamsala.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 9.

Birrell, Surg Major, Ms, A M S, on duty, to Bangalore.

MARCH 10.

Pearson, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fus, on leave, from Quetta.

Ballward, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Berthon, Lt, Bo, 5th B L I, off leave, to Rajkote.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th March, 1896.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L, gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-morrow at 8-30 p.m. The proficiency class will meet at both Head-quarters at 8-30 p.m. to-morrow.

2. There will be class firing at Cooria on Friday morning, next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m., and Byculla 12 minutes later.

3. The proficiency class will parade for examination on Saturday next the 14th instant as follows :—

Dress :—Khaki without puttees.

Morning, without arms at 6-45 a.m. for Gun drill.

Evening, with arms at 4-45 p.m. for Company drill.

4. Members are reminded that Saturday the 14th inst., is the last day on which refunds can be made on Camp Tickets.

5. All members who can do so are requested to attend at the Fort Head-quarters on Saturday afternoon next at 4-15 p.m. sharp to assist in forming a Company to be drilled by the Proficiency candidates. Dress drill order with arms.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th March, 1896.

1. Company Drill and Guard Mounting—at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday the 12th instant on the ground in front of Head-quarters.

Dress.—Any.

The range will be reserved on Saturday afternoon the 14th instant, for all members who have not done their class firing. The trains for Cooria leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3-30 p.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later. The Officer in charge on the range will count as Commanding Officer's parade.

3. District Order No. 1549 dated 10th instant is republished for information :—

The General Officer Commanding will take the Inspection of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps on the General

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY, Es ablished in 1850.

MANILLA CIGARS.—Per Box of 100, Rs. 5-12, 3-12, 2-8, and 2-4, less 25 per cent. Discount. The only Importers, PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED ROPE PULLEYS 50 inch to 60 inches diameter, 5 Grooves, for 1½ or 1¾ Ropes. Apply "M." care of this paper.

WANTED, imediately, a European WATCHMAKER for our Mus-oorie Branch. Apply with testimonials, to "J. C. BECHTLER, SON & Co.—Allahabad.

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MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL.—I have stayed at this Hotel for a week and have been most comfortable. The Hotel is clean, the food good, the situation and general environment is all that can be desired. H. J. PARSONS, Judge, High Court.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"The Proprietor did all in his power to make myself and wife comfortable, the Hotel being very full."—A. K. S. Surgeon-Major P. H.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL.—Near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table, Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms Apply to the MANAGER.

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INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Indo-British Institution, will be held on FRIDAY, 13th March, 1896, at five o'clock p.m., in the School Buildings, Esplanade. His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord SANDHURST, K.G., G.C.I.E., will preside.

BUSINESS:—

To receive the Report of the Committee, and the Accounts for 1895.

To declare the election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.

The proceedings will be followed by a Distribution of Prizes to the Children. Mrs. CANDY will give away the Prizes.

Friends and supporters of the Institution are invited to attend.

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(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India).

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO

H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA

GENERAL LORD ROBERTS;

H. E. LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reported an advance of 5-16 in the price of Consols, at 109 3-8; Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged at 119. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher, at £65¼. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 31 3-8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 1-8 cent dearer, at 68¼ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88 dollars. Braziers' Copper was quoted 10s. lower, at £52 10s. per ton; and Yellow Metal was 1-16 cheaper, at 42. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 102¾; Paris Exchange on London was slightly easier, at fcs 25·21¼.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 3 per cent. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, one of the market flat; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 35½., sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, tone of the market flat; Brown Rapessed at 33½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, market flat; and Linseed at 34½., sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market firmer.

A recovery of 1-32d. per lb., took place in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday at 4 11-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in all positions except the nearest, in which the advance was 1-16d., the extreme quotations being 4 17-64d. for March deliveries, and 4 3 16d. for July-August. The only other change in prices was a decline of 1-16d. in Egyptian "Fair" Brown, at 5 5-8d. per lb. The market closed firm; Surats quiet; and Arrivals firm, the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, including 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were 18,000 bales. The Manchester market was firmer.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 1-16 cent. to 7 11-16 cents. per lb.; and June Futures were 15 points higher, at 7·57 cents. per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the arrivals this season to date, and those for the same period in the two preceding years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Monday's Receipts	10,000	29,000	16,000
Two days' do.	18,000	45,000	25,000
Since 1st Sept., 1895.....	4,624,000	6,955,000	5,290,000

No business whatever was done to-day in our local market by exporters; but the Mills took 2,350 bales, consisting of 1,100 Broach, at Rs. 196; 700 Amreli, at Rs. 196; 200 Malkapore at Rs. 197; 150 Dhulia, at Rs. 167; and 100 each of Akola, at Rs. 167¼; and Bengal at Rs. 140 per candy. The tone of the market was steady, and prices have not moved.

WHEAT has been in but small request by shippers; but the feeling has been steady and prices are unchanged.

SEEDS have also been steady in tone, and have been taken to a moderate extent for export, *Linseed* has advanced in value one anna per cwt; while *Rapeseed* is two annas per cwt. lower, our closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.	6-7-0	to Rs.	6-9-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	„	7-2-0	to „	7-2-0 „
Do. do. Cawnpore	„	6-14-0		„
Do. Red do.....	„	6-3-0	to „	6-5-0 „

GINGELLY of both descriptions being unchanged.

FREIGHTS are dull at nominally previous rates; but there is nothing doing to test the market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,336 bales.
Wheat	10,716 cwts.
Linseed	27,939 „
Rapeseed	6,941 „
Gingellyseed	7,784 „
Groundnuts	5,075 „
Castorseed	4,942 „
Rice	32,393 „

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning, at 1s. 2¾d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits; and, for March delivery a fair amount of Merchants' Paper, and also of Bank remittance, was reported during the day; but the Bazaar continuing strong buyers at our quotations above, the rate for the latter receded 1-32d., the market closing quieter as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 2 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 23-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 2¾d.	„
Credits do.	...1s. 2 27-32d.	„
Francs do.	...1·56¼.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but steady in tone to-day and the quotations of 107 1-8 for Money, and 107½ for Account, at which the market opened, were maintained to the close.

SHARES.—There has been but little doing in this market to-day and a few changes which we make in our list this evening are all in buyers' favour, say a decline of Rs. 15, in Manockjee Petit Mill shares, In Presses Mofussil, are Rs. 45 lower; Sind, Rs. 5; and New Indian, Re. 1¼; In miscellaneous shares Soundy and Co. have declined Rs. 10; Delhi and Northern India Flour, Rs. 5; and Phillips and Co., Rs. 2.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd February 1896 on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	700	500	10	1,210
Or per mile of Railway	40	29	1	70
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	2,898	2,315	54	5,275
Total for 8 weeks ...	3,596	2,815	74	6,485
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	386	443	3	832
Per mile of Ry do.	22	26	.....	48
Total to corresponding date do.	2,820	3,909	14	6,643

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 378
Decrease to date ..... „ 158

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd February, 1896 on 115·10 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	17,900	40	20,940
Or per mile of Railway	26	156	.....	182
For previous 7 weeks of half-year..	23,239	1,19,563	279	1,43,081
Total for 8 weeks ...	26,239	1,37,463	319	1,64,021
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,066	21,142	32	24,240
Per mile of Ry. do.	27	183	.....	210
Total to corresponding date do.	22,778	1,50,907	662	1,74,347

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 3,300
Ditto to date ..... „ 10,326

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd February 1896, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,13,000	2,61,000	4,000	3,81,000
Or per mile of Railway	245	572	9	826
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	7,17,074	15,11,503	23,895	22,52,472
Total for 8 weeks ...	8,30,074	17,75,503	27,895	26,33,472
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,08,795	2,35,531	8,177	3,52,503
Per mile of Ry do.	236	511	18	765
Total to corresponding date do.	8,07,362	17,95,992	27,246	26,30,190

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 33,497
Ditto to date ..... „ 3,282

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BANAJEE—March 10, at Breach House, Warden Road, Mr. Nanabhai, the third son of the late Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, aged 33 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FAGAN—February 26, at Montgomery, the wife of P J Fagan, I C S, of a son.

HIGHT—February 28, at Abottabad, the wife of Captain E L Hight, 1st Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

MEYER—February 27, at No 4, Pollock Street, Calcutta, the wife of F L Meyer, of a son.

O'BRIEN—February 28, at Ranikhet, the wife of Captain E O'Brien, 3rd Dragoon Guards, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ADLEY—STRUTT—March 5, At St. John's Church, Calcutta by the Rev W H Bray, M A, Arthur Richards Adley, son of the late Captain William Adley, to Annie Strutt, daughter of the late William Strutt, of Maldon, Essex.

McARTHUR—WILSON—March 3, At the Chapel, 31, Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta, by the Rev C Jordan, Alexander Christie McArthur, M B C M, only son of the late John McArthur, Kidderpore Dockyard, Calcutta, and of Gourock, to Margaret, only daughter of David Wilson, Braeface, Gourock, N B

DEATHS.

FERNANDEZ—February 27, at Cochin, John Henry Fernandez, second son of the late Francis Fernandez, of Wallia Pathaythode Pattoor, aged 74 years.

LEMON—February 15, at Parsi, Emily Frances the beloved wife of Samuel Lemon, Assistant Station Master, G I P Railway, and only daughter of Captain W A Armstrong, Retired List, Fatehgarh, aged thirty-four years and six months.

LE FENORE—February 17, in the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, after a lingering illness, Miss Catherine Felicia (Kate), the beloved daughter of Louis Francois Le Fenore, of Mooshyr.

MATHEW—February 21, at Nurpur, District Jhelum, William Matthews, Superintendent, Salt Revenue, aged 47 years.

NESBITT—February 27, at Bareilly, N-W P, suddenly, Alfred Alexander Irwin Nesbitt, M A, Principal of Bareilly College, aged 40 years.

RADFORD—February 29, at Madhopur, Punjab, Alice Sarah, the beloved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel O C Radford, 4th P I, aged 33.

SMART—March 3, at 3, Camac Street, Calcutta, Mr James Smart, aged 43, Manager, Kurdhah Company, Ld.

TODRICK—February 28, at Lucknow, Edith Susan Macpherson, eldest daughter of Mr Wm Todrick, Ghazipur, aged 6 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1896.

THE demand of the Government for ten millions for a further increase of the strength of the navy, unprecedented in a time of peace, of course means that we have been very seriously threatened with war "in quarters where we looked for sympathy and support." We may well hope that these clouds on the horizon will be dissipated by statesmanship as similar *points noirs* have disappeared, leaving the prospect bright and reassuring. But suppose war had broken out, and that Great Britain had to fight single-handed a combination of the Powers; how would the population of England obtain the food supplies from foreign countries which are as necessary to its existence as was the corn of Egypt and Africa for the sustenance of Imperial Rome? The question is discussed by Mr. R. B. Marston in an article in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, urging the pressing need of storing corn in England on a vast scale for the feeding of the population in time of war. The subject is dealt with from a somewhat different standpoint by Mr. H. W. Wilson, who dwells on the necessity of protecting our commerce in war by multiplying cruisers, while hinting doubts as to the possibility of making the protection even approximately adequate, whatever the strength of the navy. Both writers have a theme to support, and it is not their business to attenuate the dangers which they descry. With this preliminary caution not to take all that they predict as if it were realised history, it may be well to give some attention to the facts on which their gloomy prognostications and solemn adumbrations are based. Mr. Marston bids us see ourselves as certain foreign experts see us—not as invulnerable at sea, but as "in appearance, if not in reality, extremely weak." Our commerce seems to them to be the source, not of our strength, but of our weakness. "An England without commerce is like a stomach without limbs," say certain French strategists. French Admirals and the present French Minister of Marine are of opinion that it is not necessary to send heavy ironclads to fight our ironclads in line of battle. Swift cruisers preying on our merchantmen will starve the Island Empire into submission. We need not be alarmed. But it is worth noting that for some time past France, Russia and the United States have given special attention to the construction of swift cruisers of exceptional coal-carrying capacity. The Emperor of Germany has made it a matter of reproach to General von Caprivi's administration, that while building battleships, he left Germany with a wholly inadequate tale of cruisers. The writers in the *Review* pass over in silence the surely consolatory fact that in the matter of cruisers Great Britain has a superiority of forty over the combined commerce destroyers of France and Russia.

Still it must be confessed that there is something a little disquieting in the fact that the food-supply in Great Britain is only sufficient for twelve weeks' consumption. The bread-stuffs consumed in the country in 1894-95 amounted to a little more than 29,000,000 quarters, of which 25,000,000 quarters were imported, and only 7,588,000 grown on British soil. Some 3,000,000 quarters consumed on the farms for stock feeding, and used for seed, may be added to the total of the home-grown, without materially altering the proportion of imported corn in Great Britain. The United States and Russia between them send nearly sixteen and a-half millions of quarters to feed England; Argentina coming next, with less than four millions; India fourth, with a million and a-half; Canada following with a little over a million; and Australia with rather less. Mr. Marston asks what would happen if the United States and Russia were to declare war with us, and he answers that there would be practically no food-supply for our cruisers to protect. If corn were, as it surely would be, declared contraband of war, fear of capture would prevent Argentina and other neutrals from sending food to Great Britain in sufficient quantity. England in the position of a great fortress with its supplies cut off, would be forced to capitulate like Paris. The suggestion is that England should be provisioned like any other fortress. Gibraltar has a food-supply sufficient to last two years. A provident Government should establish reservoirs of corn to feed the population for a year, say, 25,000,000 quarters, worth at present prices £30,000,000. This amount could be raised by Imperial Corn Bonds bearing interest at 2¾, or 3 per cent. A penny in the income-tax would yield nearly two millions and a-quarter for interest, with a margin for the cost of granaries and maintenance. In these days, says Mr. Marston, reservoirs of corn have become as necessary for the preservation of the national life as reservoirs of water. The sole hope of our enemies, despairing of defeating our fleet in a naval war, is "to destroy our commerce, starve us to death,"—the formula of the first Napoleon.

That formula, as we know, did not work out satisfactorily at Waterloo, and elsewhere. But Mr. Wilson, the author of "Ironclads in Action," who writes with some authority on such subjects, points out that even the almost total destruction of the French navy in the revolutionary and Napoleonic wars did not render our merchantmen safe. The French contrived to capture 11,000 of our ships, which with their cargoes were worth £200,000,000. In 1810, five years after Trafalgar, the signals were up every day at Dover to warn vessels that privateers were in sight. Except for the coasting trade, secured for them by the Navigation Lines, British ships were shunned, and neutrals secured cargoes, while British cottons rotted in harbour. Twice the country was threatened by famine, and even large bounties failed to bring in sufficient corn from abroad. The quarter-loaf sometimes rose to 1s. 10d.; with wages at 13s. a week, it is no wonder there were Luddite riots. England triumphed because a powerful aristocracy, which was above all such considerations, fought on to the end, and brought the Empire victorious through a frightful struggle. Things are now different; the electorate finding starvation in the land, would compel the Government to treat. Mr. Wilson asks what must be the outcome of a war, if we have not a navy strong enough from the outset to assure the country cheap bread, cheap cotton, and cheap wool. Even in ordinary times there are 2,000,000 of people who are on the verge of starvation. We have hardly twelve weeks' supply of food; we have not supplies of raw material to carry on our manufactures for six months. The outbreak of war will send up the price of freight. Sailing ships, unable to escape capture at sea, will have to remain in port. This will reduce the world's carrying power by over 3,000,000 tons. If France and Russia are at war with us, their merchant marines will either be converted into cruisers or disappear. This will be a further reduction of 10 per cent. from the tonnage of the nations. Many of the largest steamers belonging to neutrals will be purchased as cruisers, while we take up at least 15 per cent. of British tonnage for transport and other purposes. Freights will rise fifty per cent. irrespective of charges for war risks, etc. Consequently the cost of food and of imported raw materials must rise. The measures suggested for dealing with this disagreeable state of things—which we are reminded cannot be materially altered until the navy is vastly increased—include an announcement to be proclaimed on or before the outbreak of war, that the State will compensate any owner or underwriter for the loss of any vessel through the action of the enemy. That such an announcement would be a premium in recklessness does not occur to Mr. Wilson. He calculates that the cost would be £20,000,000 a year, which would have to be met in addition to the ordinary war taxes. He would not ask the Government to accept the risk for sailing vessels, which would have to lie up in port. The captains of merchant steamers are recommended to disguise their craft as cruisers as a means of eluding attack. With canvas dummy tops and Quaker guns, an enemy not confident in his own strength would probably keep at a safe distance. On the other hand, the Americans have built one of their swift cruisers to simulate the appearance of an innocent liner. We must be prepared for a great deal of give and take in the next war when it comes, if it really do come. But as we have before pointed out, a big war under the new conditions must in the nature of things be a short war.

IF the semi-official *Cologne Gazette* be speaking by the card, Italy will have the support of her friends of the Triple Alliance in the Abyssinian scrape. It is yet to be seen how far this support will go, or whether it will be moral or material. The quarrel with Menelik is scarcely one in which Germany will feel inclined to risk the valuable bones of a Pomeranian Grenadier. Nor is it one in which the soldiers of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy can be asked to shed their blood. General Baldissera, who seems to have recovered somewhat from his first fit of despondency, has telegraphed that the situation is not desperate, and that he has thirty thousand men without counting the garrison of Massowah and the forts. It may be taken then that Germany and Austria will not be asked for military aid. Financial aid would be very welcome indeed; but neither in Berlin nor in Vienna is there any plethora of funds. Besides, it would be wounding to the *amour propre* of Italy to have to borrow from her allies the wherewithal to suppress the revolt of the Abyssinians. The Conference between the Austria-Hungarian Foreign Minister and the German Chancellor at Berlin will, no doubt, result in some plan for extricating Italy from a very difficult and embarrassing situation. Diplomacy may be sufficient for the purpose, if the new Italian Cabinet decide to abandon the African adventure, to which Signor Crispi gave a fatal extension. Any direct military interference by Germany and Austria on behalf of Italy, would not be regarded with entire complaisance by the Dual Alliance, who might perhaps see in it a defiance, or even a challenge from the Triple Alliance, which could not be altogether ignored. That Russia takes an interest in the fortunes of King Menelik is not doubtful. The opening of a subscription to send aid to the wounded in the recent battle is only the latest of many incidents which show that the progress of the struggle between the Italians and their ungrateful subjects in the Abyssinian mountains is eagerly followed in St. Petersburg.

THE first part of the new volume of Records of the Geological Survey of India opens with a lament that the actual area which was geologically surveyed during the past year, is much below the amount which could have been estimated for under favourable circumstances. This area was not, it appears, below the amount of surveys in square miles during each of the last few years. But more was expected, for the Department at the beginning of the year had many officers available for the work, and great things were expected. Several officers, however, were withdrawn from survey work proper, and employed "on so-called economic inquiries," and the vacancies were not filled up until it was too late to make any difference to the aggregate of work. The surveying parties were despatched to various divisions of the country, and reports on the results of their operations were duly sent in. Bombay, except Sind, was not troubled by the geologists. But in Sind four gentlemen were at work. The trial boring for oil at Sukkur, commenced two years ago, made progress, though slowly, and it is satisfactory to note that the surveyors recognised the necessity for more continuous working. The borings have now reached a depth of fifteen hundred feet without any trace of oil being discovered. Latterly, however, the boring chisel is found to have passed through limestone bonds. These are presumably the beds of the lower nummulitic, and oil may be near at hand, wherefore Dr. Griesbach has advised that the boring be sunk a further depth of two hundred feet. An interesting occurrence of rock-salt in nummulitic limestone was examined by Mr. La Touche, while Mr. F. H. Smith examined the high range between the Luni plain and the Zhob territory. It is a range formed of massive jurassic limestone, containing ammonites and belemnites in abundance. There was no time to pursue investigations to any great extent, and the true geological value of the range has not yet been determined. The hills east of Sibi, the range near Quetta, and those of the Tochi Pass may all be rich in mineral deposits, but the Geological Survey has not yet decided the point. The next number of the "Records" may bring news of gratifying discoveries.

ALTHOUGH organized dacoity was said to have received its death blow in Kathiawar nearly two years ago when the dacoit gang under Juma Gand was broken up, the Province has of late suffered from a recrudescence of that form of crime. The situation indeed has become so serious that an application was recently made by the Junagadh Durbar to the Bombay Government for permission to increase the number of armed policemen by 500. The application is, we believe, at present before the Government of India. Meanwhile the existing armed force is giving a good account of itself, and only the other day a number of policemen under Gir Vahiwatdar Valabhdas succeeded in an encounter with dacoits in killing Zenia Maryi and Galia Mendarda, outlaws whose deeds of violence have long been a terror to the Kathiawar Province.

LORD SANDHURST presided at the annual prize-distribution of the Alexandra Girls' Institution held at the Town Hall, last evening, and in the course of a brief speech express

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRIAL OF DR. JAMESON.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The hearing of the case against Dr. Jameson was resumed at Bow Street Police Court, to-day. The Court was crammed, but no demonstration took place.

Sir Richard Webster and Sir Robert Finlay prosecuted, and a large array of counsel was present for the defence.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

Mr. Goschen, replying to certain criticisms in the House of Commons on the Navy Estimates, said that the policy of the Government was to have a force sufficient to defend the interests of the Empire in all parts of the Globe. The present programme, he said, was settled in November last, and it was, therefore, absurd to suppose that it was the outcome of events in Venezuela and the Transvaal.

Great Britain, he added, had now nearly as many ships in commission as all Europe put together.

PRINCE HENRI OF ORLEANS.

PARIS, MARCH 10.

Prince Henri of Orleans has been appointed a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in recognition of his Asiatic explorations.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

BERLIN, MARCH 9.

Count Golnchowski, Austrian Foreign Minister, has arrived here for the purpose of conferring with Prince Hohenlohe regarding the situation, and especially relative to Italy.

STATEMENT BY THE *COLOGNE GAZETTE*.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that Germany and Austria are determined to loyally support their ally.

NEW ITALIAN CABINET.

ROME, MARCH 9.

A new Cabinet has been formed with the Marquis di Rudini as Premier; General Ricotti, Minister for War; and Signor Brin, Minister for Foreign Affairs. The other members of the Cabinet are as yet uncertain.

LATER.

The new Italian Cabinet has been formed as follows:—

Marquis di Rudini, Premier; General Ricotti, Minister for War; Signor Brin, Minister for Marine; the Duke di Sermoneta, Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Signor Branca, Minister for Finance.

ATTACK ON A DUTCH PATROL BY ATCHINESE.

BATAVIA, MARCH 9.

The Atchinese have surprised a Dutch patrol which was marching on Anagaloeng. The Dutch lost thirty-four men, and the Atchinese forty-three.

DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN FOR CIMIEZ.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Her Majesty the Queen has started for Cimiez.

STEAMER ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 10.

This morning, the British India steamer Camorta, with mails from Madras, when entering the harbour, collided with the German ship Adolph, which then broke from her moorings and collided with the British India ship Balasore. A portion of the port bulwarks of the Camorta were carried away, several plates badly damaged, the port cutter smashed, and a part of the main rigging carried away. The bow of the Adolph was injured, and the rails damaged. The ship Balasore was only slightly injured.

DEATH OF DR. SUTHERLAND.

A telegram announces the death, in London, of Dr. Sutherland, Health Officer, Rangoon, who left on sick leave a few months since.

THE PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO LORD WENLOCK.

NATIVE OPPOSITION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 10.

A protest is published in the Madras *Standard*, to-day, against a public memorial in honour of Lord Wenlock. The protest is signed by over one hundred leading citizens, Hindus, Mahomedans, and Native Christians. Among the signatories are members of the Legislative Council, the Municipal Commissioners, lawyers, medical practitioners, merchants, landed proprietors, mirasdas, and journalists. Public indignation is, the same paper says, very strong. The entertainment originally intended for the Town Hall is now changed to the banqueting hall. Several signatories insist on the holding of a public meeting for the purpose of condemning Lord Wenlock's administration.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia, from Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacGregor arrived here yesterday morning.

NAPLES, MARCH 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

KARACHI, MARCH 9.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Bombay, left for Trieste this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 10.

Mail steamer Khedive from Calcutta and Arcadia from Australia arrived.

Mail steamer Ravenna from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅛

The Manchester market has been firmer.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	65½
Bar Silver	31 3-8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

MARCH 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Kweichowfu and Ichang.

Cable Zanzibar Mombassa restored.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 9.

10 a.m.	74·3

TUESDAY, MARCH 10.

6 a.m.	70·3
10 a.m.	77·7
2 p.m.	81·4
6 p.m.	80·3

THE FATAL FIRE AT SURAT.

DETAILS OF THE CONFLAGRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MARCH 9.

SURAT ought to have changed its name long ago. It is essentially the City of Fires. The occurrence of a destructive fire at Surat comes as a surprise to nobody. Though it is no new thing to hear of a great fire here, the fire that broke out here last night deserves mention as being one which has eclipsed all others in the destruction to life and property.

Between eleven and twelve at night the alarm was given, and the fire-engines as they dashed along startled the citizens from their slumbers. They soon learned that a fire had broken out in one of the most thickly-populated parts of the town,—the Navapura Golwad, and from the tops of their roofs they could see that the fire had assumed grave proportions. The quarter of the town in which the devouring element began its work is just situated on the edge of a deep ditch, and the houses are or rather were of a very flimsy and ricketty character. The locality is almost wholly occupied by poor members of the *Gola* caste, and the buildings were all *kutcha*. It may well be believed that houses so flimsily constructed soon fell victims to the flames, and the progress of the fire was very rapid. The Fire Brigade was powerless to cope with the fire. The streets enveloped in flames were so narrow as to leave no room for the stationing of a fire-engine, and so the engines had to be placed below in the nulla, and play upon the houses from a very disadvantageous position. Unfortunately, water could not be procured in sufficient quantities to produce an appreciable effect upon the fire. No efforts made by the water-cartmen could come up to the requirements of a fire like this. Would that the long-delayed water scheme were a *fait accompli*. Want of water was indeed felt. But there was no help for it. Not all the water-carts at the disposal of the Municipality could feed the engines, when we remember that it has first to be procured from wells, and then to be brought to the spot by slow-moving bullocks. This want of water in sufficient quantities, coupled with the fact that a strong wind was blowing at the time, rendered it easy for the fire to do its destructive work. It spread and spread, and could not be controlled till almost a hundred houses were destroyed.

Though the houses were for the most part but small wooden structures, yet the loss to the owners was great. The *Golas*, who owned the houses, had stored large quantities of rice for sale, and the value of rice consumed by fire is calculated at some thousands. More deplorable still was the loss of life that attended the catastrophe. Six lives were lost; the persons that so met their fate being unable to get out of the flames and smoke-enveloped premises. Those whose duty called them to the spot worked with hearty will and their whole main, but all efforts to check the progress of the fire proved abortive. And it was not till morning that the fire was extinguished.

INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE PRIZE LIST.

The following are the principal prize-winners at the last meeting of the Indian Rifle Association:—

MATCH I.—The President's Prize.—Sergeant Gray, Allahabad, 49 points; Sergeant Winter, Gaziabad; Lance-Corporal Flynn, Allahabad; and Sepoy Nathasing, Jhelum, 47 each.

MATCH II.—The Takhtsingjee Bhownuggur Prize.—Captain Finch, Gaziabad; Sergeant-Major Foster, Pachmarhi; and Sergeant Clark, Belgaum, 47 each.

MATCH III.—Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Padujee, Poona; and Sergeant Butler, Kotri; Corporal Farrell; and Sergeant-Major Harwood, Calcutta, 49 each.

MATCH IV.—The Nizam's Prize.—Bagh Jumma, Jhelum, 48; Captain Finch, Gaziabad; and Volunter Green, Kotri, 44 each.

MATCH V.—The Governor's Prize.—Captain Dale, Gaziabad, 48; and Colonel-Sergeant Green, Kotri 47.

MATCH VI.—The Kolahapur Cup.—Private Bates; Colonel-Sergeant Haigh; and Sergeant Evans, Belgaum, 49 each.

MATCH VII.—Havildar Palasing, Jhelum, 49; and Sergeant Clark, Sibi, 48.

MATCH VIII.—The Aga Khan Prize.—Sergeant Timms, Calcutta, 48; Lieutenant Gray, Allahabad; Sergeant-Major Harwood, Calcutta; Volunteer Callaghan, Sibi; Sergeant-Major Scott, Hubli; Sergeant-Major Foster, Pachmarhi; and Havildar Harif Jhelum, 47 each.

MATCH IX.—Havildar Umra, Jhelum; and Sergeant Sydney, Karachi, 49 each

MATCH X.—Corporal Kirby, Kotri, 46; and Sergeant Smith, Gaziabad 45.

MATCH XI.—Major Sir R. Colleton, Bt, Pachmarhi, 50; Volunteer Green, Kotri; Lance-Corporal Flynn, Allahabad; Lieutenant Wright, Dharwar; and Naik Badshagal, Jhelum, 49 each.

MATCH XII.—The Akalkote Cup.—Major Rickie, Gaziabad, 50; and Lance-Corporal Flynn, Allahabad, 48.

MATCH XIII.—The Janjira Prize.—Major Sir R Colleton Bt., Pachmarhi, 57; Sergeant-Major Clark, Sibi; Private Foster; and Private Boast, Kurrachee, 56 each.

MATCH XIV.—Mrs Bromley, Poona, 67; Mrs. Mercer and Mrs. Cockburn Curtis, Poona, 66 each.

MATCH XV.—Sergeant-Major Foster, Pachmarhi; and Sub-Conductor Atkins, Allahabad, 65

MATCH XVI.—Major Sir R. Colleton, Bt., Pachmarhi, 48; and Captain Arnold, Karachi, 45.

MATCH XVII.—Sergeant-Major Soobraya Moodliar, Belgaum, 40; and Staff Sergeant Selman, Belgaum, 27.

MATCH XVIII.—Narayanswamy Pillay, Belgaum, 32; and Sergeant-Major Soobraya Moodliar, Belgaum, 24.

MATCH XIX.—Lieutenant-Colonel Burgess, Poona, 19; and Surgeon Bromley, Poona, 12.

Indian Rifle Association Championship Gold Medal.—Major Rickie, Gaziabad, 532.

Indian Rifle Association silver medal.—Captain Finch, Gaziabad, 526.

Indian Rifle Association Bronze medal.—Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudamjee, Poona 529.

Bengal Presidency Rifle Association silver medal.—Major Sir R. Colletor, Bt., Pachmarhi, 181, Hyderabad.

Presidency Rifle Association silver medal.—Volunteer Green, Kotri, 222

Southern India Rifle Association Silver medal.—Sergeant Butler, Kotri; and Corporal Farewell, Calcutta, 184 each.

Both will have to shoot again to decide the tie.

Bombay Presidency Rifle Association silver medal.—Corporal Kirby, Kotri, 535.

THE French Senate, with which the Ministers of France are at present in conflict, is very differently constituted from our House of Lords, and has different powers. Accordingly, when the French Prime Minister proposes to disregard the resolutions of the Senate and rely upon the confidence of the Chamber of Deputies the situation is by no means the same as would be created in our country if the Lords or Commons were in conflict. It is not uncommon for Ministers in this country to disregard a vote of the House of Lords. In the last Parliament, to quote the most striking example, Ministers paid no attention to a hostile vote of the Peers on the Home Rule Bill, though a similar vote in the House of Commons would certainly have involved an immediate resignation of Ministers, or with the consent of the Queen a dissolution of Parliament.

IN the House of Commons, on Tuesday (Feb. 18) Mr. Henniker Heaton exposed an absurdity of red-tapism which is almost unique. He succeeded in eliciting the statement that a mourning border, if printed on the address side of a postcard, subjects the recipient to a fine. It may be printed at the back as part of the communication, but nowhere else. These missives may be blacked, as they are sometimes gilded round the sharp outside edge, where however they might fail to catch the eye of grief without the aid of a magnifying glass. The curious thing (remarks the *Daily News*) is that the earlier postcards issued by the Department had a border of violet, which, we believe, is mourning for kings on the address side. It is notorious that the greater the grief, the deeper the border. The poor tribute of the outside edge would be scanty mourning for even a second cousin by marriage.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 21.

I AM informed on good authority that the reports from China as to the opening of the West River to foreign trade by Imperial edict are erroneous. It is true that an edict has been signed, but it has not been issued. It is in the hands of the Chinese Government, to be used in exchange for an agreement by the British Government to allow the Burmo-Chinese Boundary Convention of 1894 to remain intact, and not insist on punishing the Chinese for ceding the Kiang Hung districts to France. On this point the disposition at the Foreign Office is to accept the Chinese proposal, which, by the way, is very distasteful to the French, although, as the edict was signed before they knew of it, they have had no opportunity of objecting. Their dislike to the opening of the West River to British trade is easily explained. The river runs completely across the provinces of Kwangsi and Kwang-tung, and makes them accessible to trade from Hongkong. It opens, in fact, to British trade a cheaper route into the very regions which the French have been striving to reach through Tonquin for the past ten years. It was to this trade that M. Ferry bade his countrymen look for their true reward for the toil and sacrifices of the Tonquin war. To secure it, the navigation of the Red River of Tonquin has been improved and a railway constructed from the river to the Chinese border. The benefits of these to French trade of course remain, but other countries will be placed in an even more favourable position by the opening of the West River. Another point of commercial importance in connection with this event has been mentioned to me. It seems that the most beneficial arrangement made many years ago by which foreign imports paying 7½ per cent. *ad valorem* in place of 5 per cent. at the port of entry escaped all transit dues in the interior of China has never been in force in the great Kwang-tung province, the local officials there being too powerful and too remote from Pekin. This has been the subject of constant complaint with Chambers of Commerce and foreign officials for more than a quarter of a century. With the opening of the West River the system must perforce be introduced and another impulse be thereby given to the growth of foreign trade in Southern China. Hence the sooner Lord Salisbury arranges the matter with the Chinese Government the better. It is stated that the edict opening the river is at this moment in London.

In connection with this subject it may be stated that the Chinese Government propose to construct without delay a railway from Tientsin to Pekin, and arrangements are now being made for the preliminary surveys by the staff of the existing line from Tientsin to Shan Hai Kwan, on the Gulf of Pechili. This will be a comparatively inexpensive work, for the country traversed is perfectly flat. It will be carried out by the Chinese themselves with their existing foreign staff, the material and plant being obtained from abroad. There will be many bridges, by reason of the number of canals and small streams tributary to the Peiho which will have to be crossed. But so far as foreign manufacturers of railway plant are concerned, the line will not be of great importance. The great project of a line across North China, from north to south, from Pekin to Hankow on the Yangtsze, is more or less in the air yet. The reported agreement for the construction of this line with a syndicate of Englishmen and Americans is incorrect, as indeed a moment's consideration of the terms of the alleged contract would show. Moreover, native financiers are in the field for this work, and it is said that a native syndicate is at present in Pekin to bespeak the support of powerful mandarins in laying its proposals before the Government. But in China there is a longer distance than in other countries between the projecting of grandiose schemes and their fulfilment. Such a line as this would mean a vast increase for a time in the import of railway material and plant into China, and by its development of a populous region it would otherwise materially aid foreign trade. In spite of all the reports to which I have referred, your readers need not be surprised if the first new railway to be constructed on Chinese soil should be the Russian line across Manchuria to a port on the Yellow Sea. There is now no reason to doubt that negotiations for this purpose have reached a termination, and that the construction will be in the hands of a private syndicate of French and Russian financiers, with the Russian Government behind them. It is understood that the line will not run to a port on the Gulf of Pechili, for the water of this arm of the sea shallows greatly towards the shore and is often closed by ice in winter. Its termination will be a Manchurian port between the Corean border and the Liao Tung peninsula, where there is deep water and the navigation is free all the year round.

In a recent article in the *Deutsches Wochenblatt*, Dr. Otto Arendt addressed himself to the enquiry: "What is the danger with which the West can be threatened by the East?" He replies that the countless millions of Asia cannot directly menace the far superior culture of West any more than their armies can be dangerous to European armies. The victory of Japan has demonstrated the complete superiority of European method over barbaric masses. The Japanese won because they employed European tactics and strategy; the Chinese were beaten because they failed to do so. The danger which Asia threatens is an economic danger. When the yellow man, whose needs are few and easily satisfied, learns Western industrial arts, when he not only supplants the products of Western industry in the markets of Asia, but competes against it ever more and more on its own ground, when Chinese wheat, with Chinese wool and cotton—already increasing in production—takes its place beside Indian wheat in the markets of the world, then surely there must arise for Western nations an economic danger, with a threat of social danger beyond; for starving or badly-paid labourers and workmen are the readiest prey of the demagogue. The learned avant continues: "But a danger to our social system is a danger to our civilisation; it puts in peril the highest possessions of the human race. Nations require for their existence both physical and economic strength. Without the latter the former cannot endure. Economic downfall is followed inevitably by the decay of the nation and its civilisation. Economic questions, however, have never before been national questions of such vital moment as they are now. Modern trade has brought a revolution, to which our Western societies, particularly those of the elder and higher civilisations, are somewhat slow in adapting themselves. This period of transition has to be gone through; it will bring its own cure with it. But the situation must be recognised for what it is; everything must be done to alleviate existing evils, everything must be avoided which intensifies them. In England and France the Asiatic peril has for some time been a subject of serious thought; it is high time for Germany to give up her ostrich policy. We must no longer live from day to day, forgetting that the highest treasures of the nation are in danger if our economic policy remains passive as heretofore. The economic peril which menaces us from Asia, and this rests essentially on the enormous advantage which we have given to Asiatic industry over European by the 50 per cent. discount which silver, the money of Asia, remaining itself unchanged in real value, has received by the appreciation, in real and in silver value, of the money of Europe, gold."

The upward movement in the price of Consols continues, and people are beginning to ask when it is likely to stop. It is impossible to answer this question. Of course, it is proverbial that with money a drug Consols always advance, being purchased by numberless individuals who prefer to accept the small yields afforded by an investment in Consols rather than let their money lie idle. In addition to this, however, there have been the continuous purchases for Government account, which has of late years so largely diminished the floating supply. The issues of Government stocks of a really first-class character have been on a smaller scale for years past than the savings of the people. Not only so, but the general tendency has been for the yield on high-class investment stocks to recede, and we consequently have Consols (2¾ per cent.) automatically to be lowered in seven years to 2½ per cent. at the high price of nearly 110. It had been thought in some quarters that ere this the improvement in trade would have dissipated some of the large accumulations of cash in London, and thus have raised the price of loanable capital, which would in turn have led to sales of Consols; but, instead of being dissipated, resources continue to accumulate, and while this is the case the rise in Consols will probably go on.

Referring to the divisions in Congress on the silver question, a New York correspondent says, that the victories which have been gained in the House of Representatives during the past week by the supporters of a sound policy on money matters are universally recognised as presaging the ruin of the silver party throughout the States. On Thursday, when, in Committee of the whole House, the decision was arrived at not to concur in the Senate's amendment in favour of free coinage, the division was 190 for refusing, against 80 who held the same views as the Senate. When the Committee reported to the House Mr. Secretary Olney's Senate's proposal was negatived by an increased majority, the numbers being 215 against 90. Allowing for absent members and for those who had paired, the total strength of the silver party in the House appears to be less than 100. These two divisions are the most important successes which the anti-silver party have gained in the Lower House of Congress. The belief now prevails that the sentiment in favour of silver will lose ground in the Senate, slowly but surely, until it is reduced to the support only of the Senators from the mining States.

At a joint meeting of Lancashire employers and operatives and members of Parliament it was resolved to ask the Home Office to take expert opinion on the practice of artificially moistening the air of weaving sheds with steam. Within certain limits the practice is permitted by the law as it stands. The working weavers, however, have a strong impression that the restrictions are not stringent enough to safeguard their health. This impression was expressed by their representatives in somewhat general terms, and these remarks were met by the employers with a large body of statistics and with ingenious arguments. Mr. Tattersall, pointed to two facts in support of the employers' view—first, that in Blackburn the mortality of weavers was, he stated, as low as the average mortality of the whole borough; and, secondly, that the mortality of the weavers had decreased since the passing of the present Act. These facts may both be true and yet not preclude the possibility that a further restriction on steaming might bring the death-rate of weavers even lower than the average death-rate of the borough, though, of course, the general death-rate would itself be lowered by a sectional improvement.

Estimates of the silver output of the United States last year, have been published by Mr. Preston, the Director of the United States Mint, and with the aid of the American Mint reports for previous years, statement has been published showing the American output of the white metal for the last ten years, the production of the two principal silver-yielding States being separately stated, and the average price in the London market being also given. The figures of output in thousands of ounces, that is with 000's omitted are as under:—

	Colorado.	Montana.	All Others.	Total.	London Av. Price Silver.
1895	22,000	14,000	10,000	46,000	29 7-8d.
1894	23,381	12,820	13,398	49,500	28 15-16d.
1893	25,838	16,806	17,255	60,000	35 5-8d.
1892	26,632	19,038	17,828	63,500	39 13-16d.
1891	21,160	16,350	20,820	58,330	45 1-16d.
1890	18,800	15,780	19,966	54,516	47 11-16d.
1889	16,000	15,000	19,000	50,000	42 11-16d.
1888	14,695	13,148	17,936	45,780	42 7-8d.
1887	11,601	11,938	17,669	41,260	44 5-8d.
1886	12,375	9,590	17,473	39,440	45 3-8d.

The falling off in the output in Colorado and also in Montana, as compared with the maximum year, 1892, in those States, and the falling off in the aggregate production of all the other States, including Nevada, since the maximum year there, 1891, will also be noticed. Nevertheless, the average price for the last two years shows a greater percentage fall within the last three years, with a diminished output, than occurred with an increasing output in the previous seven years. It was in the middle of 1893 that the Indian Mints were closed, and the effect of that action can scarcely be overlooked. It would be quite erroneous to suppose that the influence of open mints in India was due solely to the locking-up of silver as rupees in the Indian Treasury in a way analogous to the storage of the silver purchased under the Windom-Sherman Act in the vaults of the United States Treasury. The silver imported into India simply passed through the Mints to be stamped as rupees, and was subsequently melted down again for use in the arts, or was re-exported as currency to various parts of Asia and Africa. The favourable influence of open Mints on the price, relatively to what has happened since, was due simply to the existence of the alternative of using the metal as either money or material in India, an alternative which ceased with the closing of the Mints. Estimates have also been prepared of the total production throughout the world last year and for a series of preceding years, in ounces. These are interesting in connection with the recent upward movement in the price of the metal and the improvement in the Eastern exchanges. The totals in thousands of ounces (000's omitted) for the last ten years are as follow:—

	World's production.
1895	165,500
1894	167,752
1893	165,100
1892	152,039
1891	137,965
1890	132,033
1889	124,199
1888	107,696
1887	98,115
1886	95,511

Under the title of "The Richest Goldfields in the World," an interesting book has been published of the Colorado gold-mining area, and it goes to show that a very remarkable gold region has been discovered just when it was wanted to revive the fortunes of the silver-mining State. The region is about 70 miles from Denver, and, according to the official handbook of the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce, it was only four years ago an uninhabited mountain wilderness. To-day fully 30,000 people are gathered within its area of thirty square miles, and a city of 20,000 inhabitants, with hotels, newspapers, electric light, waterworks, and other requirements of civilisation, has been built on its slopes. Two railways are being constructed towards it. It is estimated that at least £4,000,000 of gold were obtained from its mines last year, and that about half this value was obtained in 1894. The peculiar feature of Cripple Creek is that it has hitherto been a goldfield for only comparatively humble miners and investors, rather than for great capitalists, though considerable fortunes have, it is added, been already made out of it. In a comparison with the South Africa mines we find the following:—"The Kaffir mines have had invested in them by works and inflation probably from twenty-five to fifty millions for every million taken out, and have advanced to the present yield through enormous investments of foreign capital. It is doubtful if the Cripple Creek mines have had half a million dollars invested upon them for actual work from sources outside of Colorado. It has been emphatically the poor man's camp, and the conservative element in Colorado, until recently, stood aloof from investment, but has now become largely interested." It may be inferred from the book from which we have quoted that there is certainly no desire in Colorado to keep the auriferous merits of the region a secret or to shut out the foreign investor.

NOT since Middlesex played Yorkshire in the spring of 1893 has a county football match in London aroused anything approaching such widespread interest as that which is to be decided at Richmond this afternoon between Surrey and Yorkshire. Upon the issue of the struggle depends the county championship of England, and although this consideration would of itself invest the contest with exceptional importance, the well-advised alteration in the regulations whereby the old and always popular antagonism between North and South is introduced into the fight, undoubtedly renders the match additionally attractive. Yorkshire having carried off the championship six times in the last seven years, are naturally strong favourites, but Surrey played so well against Devon the other day that the followers of the southern county confidently expect the home team to make a good fight.

THE BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

SECOND DAY.

So far as attendance of the public was concerned, the second day of the show was an improvement on Monday, and greater interest was evinced in the proceedings. The seats in the general pavilion as well as in those of the Yacht Club and the Byculla Club, were all occupied. The spectators began to assemble at 3 o'clock, and pending the commencement of the judging many of them visited the various stands and tents where exhibits were on view appertaining to the horse and the stable, to carriages of all sorts, and to sportsmen's requisites. His Excellency the Governor was also present but left at 5 o'clock to preside at the prize-distribution of the Alexandra School, at the Town Hall. The Band of the 22nd Native Infantry played a well-chosen selection of music during the afternoon. The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, we are glad to notice, has offered a special prize for ladies' hacks. The horse jumping competition took up much time, as there were seventeen entries, and hence the driving competition (pairs) had to be postponed, and will be held to-day. A word must be said as to the unpunctuality of exhibitors. The Committee have already a good amount of work to attend to, and it is impossible to go through the programme in time if they are compelled to go and seek out the competitors. We hope the competitors, this afternoon, will come out promptly and be in the arena at the ringing of the bell.

Before describing the afternoon's proceedings we may take the reader with us to do the round of the "side shows." The first of such stalls belongs to Mr. Pestonji Byramji Press, the enterprising proprietor of the Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay. He shows a variety of coach fittings and furniture—English and Indian workmanship—the latter manufactured at his own factory. The exhibits consist of elliptic and composite Cee springs; rubber-tyred wheels on Warner's patent hubs. They look quite equal to anything made in England, and, in fact, Mr. Press assures a longer and more durable wear. He also exhibits a number of carriages built at his own factory. One is a victoria hung upon composite Cee springs in the hind and elliptic ones in the front with rubber-tyred steel-dished tension wheels, cross-grained enamelled hide hood real morocco lining with bread silk lace, seamings, and pastings to match. A third exhibit is a mail-phaeton on elliptic springs with open heads and India-rubber bearings. Last but not least comes a four-wheeled dog-cart of polished English oak hung upon bright elliptic rubber-balled springs in front and bright composite Cee springs behind. The vehicle runs a rubber-tyred steel-dished tension wheels and is so made as to be specially adapted to this country. Next comes the pavilion of the Girgaum Coach Works of Messrs. Stephens and Sons, where the good specimens exhibited are in themselves evidence of their substantial work. Messrs. Noel and Richards, agents to Messrs. John Carr and Co., are showing several exceedingly nice American pattern road-carts, finished with all the latest improvements. They also show numerous sportsman's requisites, which are both elegant and useful, and combined with the latest improvements to such a extent that it seems there is hardly room for further advancement. Mr. Noor Mahomed Ruttonsey has opened a large show-room where he has on view every description of articles necessary for owners of horses. He exhibits a specialty in bits, namely, one with seven kinds of interchangeable cross-bars, and a snaffle-bit made of spiral-wire. The state harness and state lamps of silver frame work are gorgeous in appearance, and are just the kind of thing to suit the tastes of a Native Chief. There is some improvement shown in the horse-brush exhibited, the leather-back to the horse brush being a decided advantage in many respects. Messrs. Caron and Co. maintain their usual standard of excellence in their exhibits of patent bent bit to care bolters, and also for jumpers and the safety-bar to hang a stirrup on a side saddle. They show some specimens of elegant harness with gold, gold and black, all black, and black and russet celluloid. There are also to be found some excellent saddles, bridles, horse-clothing and sundry mountings of different patterns. Messrs. Lund and Blockley as usual have on view a large show-case of challenge shields, challenge cups and trophies which they have made from time to time, and for which they have gained such a wide reputation. Amongst the most artistic and valuable of these may be mentioned the "Lord Napier of Magdala Challenge Shield, Native and British;" "The Guzerat Cup," "The Harris Cup, Presidency Rifle Association;" "Colonel Bayley Cup, B. V. R.;" "Beck Memorial Cup;" "Mhow, Bombay, and Quetta Polo Cups;" "Wyer Cup," presented to the B. V. R., etc. There is also to be seen a small stall containing specimens of Mere's red ointment and embrocation.

We proceed now to give the results of the events adjudged during the afternoon:—

CLASS C 1.—HUNTERS UP TO 14 STONE.

Mr Falconer's ch aus g Hercules	1
Capt Lecky's blk e g Royal Oak	2
Mr E R Smith's grey w Sarchedon	0
Mr Fair's b w g, Paleface	0
Mr Gray's blk New Zealand geld Oyster	0
Mr J H Symington's b w g Macbeth	0
Mr H C Burder's c w g Thought	0
Mr F L Wallace's b w g Phœnix	0
H E Genl Nairne's blk w g Nubian	0
Capt Lecky's b w g Drummie	0

Paleface, Macbeth, and Phœnix were not exhibited. Hercules showed good form from the beginning, and, as was expected, secured the red ribband. He went over the fences easily. Royal Oak was awarded second prize.

CLASS C 2.—LIGHT WEIGHT HUNTERS.

Capt Lecky's b w g Lonely	1
Mr G Jones' b w Good Luck	2
Miss Wilson's b w g Gunner	3
Mr Sajdulla Khan's blk w Demon	0
Mr Leighton B Ker's br w m Nell	0
Mr G H Townsend's bay w gel Hurry Up	0
Mr G H Townsend's b w Ballarat	0
Mr J H Symington's roan w g Privateer	0
Mr Enthoven's ch a p Return	0
Mr J LSymons' b w geld Napoleon	0
Major Owen's bay aust Mary	0
Capt Heneage's b aust mare Phyllis	0
Mr H C Burder's g w g After Thought	0
Mr G H Burder's b w g Dowsel	0
Capt Lecky's b g Wee Lad	0

Only four out of sixteen were not brought into the arena. Good Luck, Gunner, Lonely, and Demon were left in to jump, and after the canter trial Demon was sent away. Good Luck, which was smartly ridden by Mrs. Gray, got the second prize, Gunner coming third.

CLASS C 3.—PONY HUNTERS. 14 HANDS AND UNDER.

Mr Gray's g arab pony Geordie	1
Capt Heneage's b w m Phyllis	2
Mr H C Burder's g w g Native Cat	3
Mr Wallace's b a p Purple Heather	Commended
Lieut H Herbert's bay c b geld Cockyboy	0
Mr W Murray's ch w m Mischief	0
Mr G H Townsend's ch a p Boomerang	0
Lieut Talbot's b a p Cheese	0
Mr Fischer's ch a p Glossymoth	0
Mr F A Prevost's g a p Swallow	0
Mr Allen's g w geld Codling	0
Mr Dimsdale's b barb p Brownie	0
Major Mercer's dun c b g Dunmore	0
Major Mercer's ch c b m Murmun	0
Capt Lecky's ch e m Esmeralda	0
Capt Lecky's br c b m Bernadine	0

A field of sixteen turned out to compete for the first place. Geordie, Phyllis, and Native Cat secured the first, second, and third places, respectively. Mrs. Gray, who rode Geordie, was cheered as she rode home from the arena with the red riband on the hunter. The judges thought fit to commend Purple Heather.

CLASS D 1.—LADIES' HUNTERS, OVER 14 HANDS.

Mrs Gray's blk m g geld Oyster	1
Miss Wilson's b w g Gunner	2
Surg-Major Martin's ch c b Maid Hawthorne	0
Mr J L Symons' b w geld Napoleon	0

Four ladies entered the arena with their respective hunters, and the judges picked out Oyster as the best of the lot, Gunner coming second best.

CLASS D 2. LADIES' HUNTERS, UNDER 14 HANDS.

Mrs Gray's g a p Geordie	1
Capt Lecky's br c b m Bernadine	2
Mrs W K Hatch's dun c b m Snipe	0
Mr F O Ellison's g a p Gamey	0

Geordie, as was fully expected, was judged first, Mrs. Gray riding it in an excellent manner. Bernadine was awarded second prize.

CLASS D 3.—LADIES' HACKS, OVER 14 HANDS.

Major Owen's b a Hakim	1
Surg-Major Martin's ch c b m Maid Hawthorne	2
Mrs. Gray's blk New Zealand geld Oyster	0
Mr Symons b w g Napoleon	0
Mr Stronach's Ruby	0
Lieut-Col Empson's blk w m Satin	0
Nawab Sirdar Dilar-ul-Mulk's b w g	0

Four entered the arena, and Hakim and Maid Hawthorne were picked out first and second best, respectively.

CLASS D 4.—LADIES' HACKS, UNDER 14 HANDS.

Mr J L Symons' g g a p Saucy	1
Miss Gataere's br c b g The Jewel	2
Miss Davey's st bred p Sandow	0
Mrs Gray's g a p Geordie	0
Mrs Gray's b a p Rangoon	0
Very Lieut F S H Bakirey's blk aust m The Nun, by the Pontiff (Rs 650)	0
Mr Tod's b w m Dinah	0
Mr Graham's ch a p Japan	0
Mr Ellison's ch a p The Don	0
Mr F C Allen's gr w geld Codling	0
Mr Iremonger's sb ch p Hoopla	0
Mr Talbot's b a p Cheese	0
Mr F A Prevost's ch a p Rediff	0
Major Mercer's dun c b g Dunmore	0

There were five absentees in the event, Sandow, Geordie, Dinah, Don, and Chusi not being exhibited. The most important fact to notice in this event was the clever handling of a horse displayed by Mrs. Gataere by managing that sprightly pony Jewel, she secured the second prize, the palm being carried by Saood.

CLASS F.—CHILDREN'S PONIES, 12 HANDS AND UNDER.

Master Gray's dun pony	1
Kumar Shri Vajesinghji's bay kath m Nellie	2
Very Major James Mill's grey c b entire MacFadish	0
Mr Baldock's b w g Tam O'Shanter	0

This contest was peculiarly interesting. Master Gray and the young Kumar rode very well. Tam O'Shanter was too big for the child who rode him. The dun pony of young Gray was made to go in lovely style, and was admirably managed. The judges without hesitation awarded him first prize, the Kumar securing the second prize.

CLASS H 1.—HORSES, DOUBLE HARNESS, ARABS, OVER 14 HANDS.

Mr Nagindas Ranchordas	pair

This being the only entry, Mr Nagindas secured the distinguished honour.

CLASS H 2.—HORSES, DOUBLE HARNESS, OTH

"The appearance made by the pupils of all the classes was highly satisfactory. I was struck with the uniformity of excellence which made it difficult to decide the order of merit." The same examiners Mr. B. F. Patel, B. A., and H. J. Ratnagar of the Elphinstone Institution, who examined last year, kindly re-examined the school this year in the same subjects—History, Geography, and Chemistry; and they remark "Last year the results in these subjects were good, they were even better this year," and consider this to be attributable "inter alia" "to careful revision of previous studies and above all to intelligent teaching." As to Chemistry these examiners regard the work both of teachers and taught "as very good indeed." As to discipline, they say it was all that could be desired. In the French language the pupils were examined by Mr. J. E. Davar, "Officier d'Academie" University Gallic, who reports: "They showed excellent knowledge of French grammar and composition and answered remarkably well the questions put to them." Mr. Davar had examined the school the year before last, and he considers that the pupils of the French class had made "steady and successful progress," and attributes the same to the excellent teaching of the language by Miss Merbai B. Gazdar. Mr. D. J. Alpaivala, B.A., who again this year examined in mathematics, reports that "out of 87 pupils present 71 passed, that is, more than 84 per cent. were successful—a result that reflects credit on the staff." Mr. Alpaivala, who is himself an experienced teacher, also considers that the school is to be congratulated in obtaining Miss Hunt's services. Mrs. C. W. Caldey and Miss Dhanbai F. Banajee (the latter lately returned to Bombay after a long and successful course of study in Art in London and Paris) examined the drawing-class of the school and repopt that they were "much pleased with the careful and in some cases, really good work," and that "neatness and care are evident throughout." These ladies have kindly made some excellent suggestions, which we have arranged to put into practice. In pianoforte playing, singing, needle-work, calisthenics, and English conversation the school was examined by Mrs. Freeman, Miss Freeman, Miss M. W. Stone, and Miss A. E. Edge, all well-known in Bombay for the great interest they take in and for their devotion to female education. As to pianoforte playing and singing these ladies consider "that several of the pupils showed considerable skill in execution," that "the quality and tone of the voices were distinctly good," and such as promised "encouraging results." The teaching of needlework they found "received careful attention." "The fancy work generally and several specimens of plain needlework reflected great credit on both teacher and pupils," and "results were highly satisfactory." These examiners also express satisfaction at the manner in which the pupils went through their calisthenic exercises which were "performed with regularity, precision, and grace." As regards English conversation, we may mention that all the pupils in the school especially in the higher standards, are strictly required to converse in English both during school and play-hours, and every effort is made to encourage this practice. In this subject there were several competitors, and the examiners say "the English of nearly all was exceedingly good, and the progress made by even those who had only learnt a short time highly to be commended. In all I deem the account was good," Within the last ten years it may be predicted most people in India, male as well as female, boasting of any education, will be speaking the English language; the essential, however, is to see that it is carefully and correctly acquired, and the above particulars will show, we hope, that this important point is not neglected in the Institution, although the pupils attending it are pure natives only. During the year under review the Bombay Joint Schools Committee having consented to place tue primary classes of this Institution on their list of aided schools, these classes were for the first time subjected to the regulation inspection and examination by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Government Schools, Mr. J. F. Madan. This gentleman in his report says: "I found the primary branch of your school in a very efficient state The pupils were very well taught as appeared from their quick and intelligent answers. I am also pleased with the order and discipline I noticed during my examination." The extracts from the reported examiners above have not given speak for themselves. They form, it will, we trust, be readily admitted, a sufficiency of entirely independent expert testimony in favour of the Alexandra Institution and its work during the past year, such as cannot but be extremely gratifying to its life members and all others connected with it and interested in its progress and welfare. It affords ample proof that this Institution, the aim and object of which we reiterate, has always been and is to provide a sound and thorough general education suitable to our native girls, is in a perfectly efficient state, fully equipped with a complete and thoroughly capable staff of lady teachers, and such as we trust will continue to be largely patronized and taken advantage of by all those for whose benefit it has been founded and maintained. During the past year amongst many visits paid to this institution by many European and native ladies we note with especial satisfaction the visit of H. E. Lady Sandhurst, and we take this opportunity of cordially offering her Ladyship our best thanks for the long and patient inspection she made and for her kindly expressions of approval and sympathy on the occasion of this her visit to our school. Lady Sandhurst even during the short time she has been in Bombay has, as we all know, evinced a most philanthropic interest in all that concerned the condition and well-being of women in this country and has been anxious to keep herself informed on these points by careful personal inquiry and inspection. A visit of inspection thus from one of her Ladyship's exalted position, high intellectual attainments, and kindly sympathies to an institution like ours, devoted as it is to the best interests of our women, must exercise a decided influence for good in promoting its usefulness and encouraging those engaged in maintaining it. In conclusion we regret we find it still necessary to repeat that the funds at our disposal for maintaining such an institution as the Alexandra Institution in the way in which it is maintained, remain quite inadequate, and we have thus still to depend greatly on the support, we are thankful to say, we usually recive from the public.

We have thus great plesure in very gratefully acknowledging the following donations received during the year under review. For Prizes.—Four per cent. Municipal Bonds of Rs. 1,500 from Mrs. Avanbai Framji Dinshaw Petit, for founding prizes to be annually given in memory of her late husband. In these unfortunately death this Institution has lost a kind friend and generous patron. One 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Note of Rs. 500 from Bai Mithibai, widow of Dr. Burjorjee A. Spencer, for an annual prize in memory of her late husband, and an anonymous donation of Rs. 40 for two prizes in memory of the late Bai Aymai K. R. Cama. Towards general fund and current expenses.—Rs. 1,000 from H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala (through Mr. J. M. Patel). From Mr. C. M. Cursetjee Rs. 281-9-9, being balance in hand after providing for the Maneckjee Cursetjee Memorial bust, &c.; and Rs. 300 in memory of his sister Aimai (Mrs. K. R. Cama.) From H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala Rs. 200; from Mr. Cursetjee, S. F. Patel Rs. 100; from Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, C.I.E., Rs. 100 and from Miss Serene Manekjee Cursetjee and Dr. M. B. Colah, Rs. 50 each, in memory of the late Mrs. K. R. Cama; from Mr. Dinshaw Jeejeebhoy Doctor, Rs. 25 and from Mr. Rajaram of Kolapore, Rs. 15.

The entertainment opened with a well-rendered chorus, "I come! I come!" (*the Pleiades*), which was succeeded by a very amusing Gujarati recitation, in which Bhicsiji A. Chinai, P. B. Arjani, P. A. Kapadia, P. D. Guzdar, M. D. Guzdar, and Soonabai E. Mehta participated. Next came an action song in which sixteen small girls personated a party of gipsies, with tambourines, and went through a gipsy dance very creditably. The same little party followed this up by calesthenic exercises, which deservedly elicited the applause of the audience. Next came a representation of the famous fourth act of the first scene of the "Merchant of Venice," by some of the elder girls of the school, viz., Jerbai A. Master, Soonabai M. Mehta, Soonabai S. Wadia, Jaiji S. Patuck, Serene H. Commissariatwalla, Soonabai J. Moogaseth, and Soonabai D. Vakeel. The part of Shylock was especially well rendered, the distinct enunciation of Miss Soonabai Mehta enabling those at the back of the hall to hear distinctly what she said. The representation of Portia was also very good. The chorus and soles, "Two Merry Hearts are We," was followed by a piano duet, "The May Pole Dance," remarkably well rendered by the Misses Soona and Homai Moogaseth. The Misses S. Moogaseth, Serene H. Commissariatwalla, Jerbai A. Master, Soonabai S. Wadia, and Banubai B. Kharas then gave a French recitation, the third scene of Act 3 of Racine's Esther, in a manner very creditable to their French teacher. Last, but not least in the entertainment, came the wand and dumb bell exercises by some of the senior girls. This was the only part of the exhibition in which a Hindu girl took part, for the very sufficient reason that, for some reason or other, extremely few members of the Hindu community avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by this institution to allow their girls to obtain the great benefits derivable from secondary education. The worthy founder of the institution, when he established the school three decades ago, never intended that its benefits should be confined to any particular section of the community. Neither have his successors in the management of the school any such desire, and nothing would please them better than to see enrolled in the books of the school a good proportion of Hindu and Mahomedan pupils. At the conclusion of the entertainment

H. E. Lord Sandhurst rose to address the meeting, and was received with loud cheers. He said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—The next item on the programme is by no means so attractive as the items of which you have just been the spectators and listeners. I have been asked to say a few words to this gathering, and I will begin what I have to say by testifying to the great pleasure it has given me to come amongst you this afternoon to witness what has been to me a delightful entertainment which we have seen take place on the platform. (Cheers.) I was at a disadvantage in one respect because you will believe me when I say that of the Gujarati song I could not understand a syllable. (A laugh.) But when it came to the passage from Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" I was better off, and I must say that I thought that passage excellently given. I could understand every word, so clearly were the parts spoken, and I have often seen actors and actresses at Home performing this play when the thing was little better than a dumb show. (Cheers.) But when we see the various characters pourtrayed with so much grace and ease, I am afraid that that old Shylock, with whom we are acquainted, will loose his bad character. (Laughter.) For the future we shall remember this part, which I have heard recited several times since I have been in India, as being performed not by an old Jew, but by a young lady attired in that most graceful of costumes, and saying it in a manner most charming. (Cheers.) We listened to the various pieces of music with great pleasure, and I was glad to observe that physical exercise of a mild description is not left out of the instruction given in the institution. While I hold very strongly that vigorous physical exercise is a very good thing for boys, I also think that in a moderate way it is also very beneficial for little girls. (Cheers.) It has interested me very much to come to the prize-distribution of so excellent a girls' school in this city, and I can only wish that female education was spreading more rapidly than it does at present. (Cheers.) I was told at Ahmedabad, the other day, that Ahmedabad outstrips Poona in regard to female education, and possibly Poona may think that it outstrips Bombay. I have no objection whatever to competition such as this, so long as that competition leads to greater progress being givin to education. Indeed, I should like to see each of the large towns in this Presidency so jealous of one another in this respect as to lead to a rapid increase in the facilities for female education. The Parsee community have done a very great deal in Bombay and elsewhere for suffering humanity. There are many buildings in Bombay bearing the names of illustrious citizens, who by erecting them have done something to benefit their fellows in the shape of medical aid, physical aid and so forth. But I should like to see a number of schools also bearing the names of benefactors through whose liberality they have been built, and I am sure that anymoney forthcoming for this purpose will be productive of the most beneficial results. (Cheers.) Of course, I know that Government is expected to contribute. (A voice: Hear, hear.) I observe that someone is of the same opinion, and that he thinks what I have said is correct at any rate. But still it must be remembered that a Government having many claims to meet cannot do everything. For my part I always like to see a strong vigorous effort on the part of the population to help themselves so far as their means will allow.—(Cheers)—before appealing to Government. And now, ladies and gentlemen, as the time is getting on I will ask Mrs. Candy to distribute the prizes. I can only say with great truth that I congratulate the Committee of this Institution, the teaching staff of which appears to have worked so well and so successfully among them, and also the school children, who have contributed so much to our amusement by the performances we have had this afternoon. I again wish to express the pleasure it has given me to come among you this afternoon, and I hope that in the years to come this annual gathering may be as well attended as it is to-day, and that the prizes may be distributed to girls who have reached a still higher standard of excellence than those who are to receive the prizes to-day. (Cheers.)

Mrs. Candy having distributed the prizes,

Mr. C. M. Cursetji, the President of the Institution, in a few well-chosen words proposed a cordial vote of thanks to Lord Sandhurst for taking the chair, and to Mrs. Candy who had kindly distributing the prizes. He said: "To preside on an occasion of that sort was no light task, and it was one which Lord Sandhurst had shown a most kindly readiness to perform, notwithstanding the numerous calls upon his time. It was not from a mere sense of a noblesse oblige," but from high sense of duty that he had guided Lord Sandhurst on all his sayings and doings ever since they had had a happy experience of him in the Presidency that he had consented to preside that evening. They would all share with him (the speaker) in regretting that Lady Sandhurst, being obliged to leave Bombay, was not able to be present to grace the occasion. They were greatly indebted to Mrs. Candy for taking her place, and for the very kind manner in which she had distributed the prizes. (Cheers.)

Lord Sandhurst, who was received with applause, said: So far as I am concerned the obligation is entirely on my part, for I have enjoyed myself extremely. But I agree with Mr. Cursetjee that our thanks are due to Mrs. Candy.—(Cheers)—and I will only now return my thanks to her on your behalf. It would be a cause of great satisfaction to the founder of this school, Mr. Manockjee Cursetji—(Cheers)—if he knew how admirably the work which he started is carried on by his son, who is now President, and by his daughter. I beg to thank you for the vote of thanks you have just given. (Cheers.)

His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Candy having both been presented with bouquets by Mr. Cursetjee, the proceedings terminated at about 6-30 p.m. with the singing of the National Anthem.

THE GOA TROUBLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, MARCH 7.

On the 3rd instant, the rebels suddenly invaded Sanquelim, and fired against the Administrator's Office, and killed some soldiers, who were on guard. A Mahomedan and a Maratha soldier, who were wounded, have been brought to the hospital. There is no accommodation for the sick in the hospital, not even beds. The Government have ordered fifteen iron bedsteads from Bombay. The rebels are so afraid that no one dares to go to Satary beyond Sanquelim. The group which is under the leadership of Dada Ranes at Satary is said to have deposed the latter, and proclaimed Apaji Ranes as their Chief. No reason for putting aside Dada Ranes, who lately proclaimed himself as the King of Satary, has transpired. In consequence of this adverse step, Dada Ranes is reported to have left Satary about a fortnight since. Some attribute the abandonment of Dada Ranes to his admission to his ranks of one Desai, of Tanim Bocal, called Irba, from his followers, who regard the new comers as spies sent from the Government side. The Jewba Ranes continues with his group to barras people and these on Government side in the province of Embarbacem. The official screw is being applied tightly to evoke popular demonstrations in favour of the Governor-General, and Captain Gomes da Costa is reported to be working hard to avert the blow of the recall of Senhor Raphael D'Andrade. Signatures favouring the retention of the Governor-General are secured under threats in Bardez and Illhas.

The Count of Mahem, as President of the Municipality of Illhas, has announced a demonstration to be given on the 11th instant to Prince Don. Affonso, on the part of the people of Goa, who are ordered to get up illuminations and send dancing companies to Pangim to honour the Prince. The Regidores are ordered to announce the occasion to the people with musical instruments, and all are to observe the 11th instant as a gala day. Captain A. B. Coelho has been removed from the post of Rector of the School of Arts and Industries.—Brevet-Captain E. A. Salter de Souza has been removed from membership of the War Council, and Major Jose Joaquim Brandao has been appointed in his place. In consequence of the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the condition of the weaving industry at Damaun and Diu, it has been ordered that the Regidores in these districts should keep a list of the weavers, and the nature of the work done by them, and a return is to be quarterly supplied to the Government. Colonel Luis Carneiro has returned from Damaun, and Messrs. Socrates Noronha, Albana de Sa, and Albino de Souza are ordered to return from Diu.

Mr. Ascher, the gold-mining expert, has returned from London so Burma, where, it is understood, he is to continue the work of tapping auriferous fields, for which enterprise he was the first to obtain a gold mining concession in the country.

"Ex-Attache" gives a kindly sketch of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, in the course of a not overkind article on German Princes in England. Of all of them, he says, the most popular and the best off financially is Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who has spent his entire life in Engtand, serving his way up from ensign in the Guards, to the rank of general, greatly distinguishing himself in the Crimean war. Big, burly, and genial, he is German only in name, his manner being essentially English. He is married to a sister of the Duke of Richmond, and is regarded as being far more of a member of the British aristocracy than of a reigning House or as a kinsman of the English Royal Family. No man is more hospitable than he, and wherever he has held any military command, either as Commander-in-Chief in Ireland or as Governor of Portsmouth, he has won all hearts by his kindly disposition and by his incomparable qualities as a host

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Lushai punitive expedition is now at an end, the last of the troublesome hill chiefs having surrendered. The British troops are returning to headquarters in Upper Burma.

Lord and Lady Harris have taken up their residence for a time at Huntingfield, Faversham, having removed there from Kennington, near Ashford, where they have been living since their return from India. Lord Harris will not be on duty as Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen until Her Majesty's summer residence at Windsor Castle.

The South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 8th Feb., were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 94,936, and for goods, etc., Rs. 79,930, making altogether Rs. 1,74,866, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 168. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 1,62,419, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 156.

The Government of India have approved of the proposals to permit non-commissioned officers and men of the British Army when travelling for purposes of sport or recreation to purchase return tickets at single fares on all Indian railways, provided that the journey be completed within six days.

Sir Antony MacDonnell visits Jhansi to-day when he convenes a meeting of the Collectors and sub-divisional Officers of Bundelkhand, with a view to obtaining their reports regarding the measures undertaken to afford relief in famine-stricken tracts.

The committee which is to assemble at Lucknow on the 11th instant, at which several principal officials of the North-Western Provinces will be present, and at which Sir E. Buck will attend, will report upon what measures will be necessary to cope with the famine which threatens large tracts of the North-Western Provinces and parts of Oudh.

Ladies have been at play in the Nilgiris. A lawntenis match was played on Monday between ladies of Ooty vs. ladies of Coonoor. Ooty was represented by Mrs. Rich and Miss Minchin, while Miss Naomi Wright and Miss Twining did battle for Connoor. A return match, reports the *Nilgiri News*, is to come off this day Wednesday, "Altogether it was a great match," writes an Ooty scribe. At the Ladies' Handicap, Golf, in the Ooty Gymkhana Miss Rolland was the winner, out of 13 players.

The "gem-merchant" who haunts the steamers at Colombo has to be watched; and the unwary individual may buy a ring for a hundred rupees that is not worth five. An American traveller has been prosecuting a Colombo merchant for cheating him. It was proved, however, that the man had only made a hundred per cent. on his transaction, and the magistrate, deciding very truly that in the matter of precious stones this was not excessive, acquitted him.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 29th Feb. (Hindu Festival at Tiruvothiyur) were for passengers, etc., Rs. 90,672, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,16,137, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 9,500, making altogether Rs. 2,16,309 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 257-8-2. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 2,24,965-9-9, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 267-13-1.

The Siam Exploring Company, Limited, has leased to a strong combination of Burmese residents in Siam, the whole of its opium, gambling and spirit concession, and the mining licences in its areas in Battambong, Chantaboon and Kral for a term of five years from April 1 next against a payment in advance by the combination of all rents payable to the Siamese Government under the concessions and one-half of all profits made on the farms. Mining rights are reserved (only the licences being parted with), so that by this arrangement the Siam Exploration Company has secured to itself rent free the whole of the mining rights under the concessions and also one-half of all profits made by the Combination on the various farms.

The Ooty paper says that although bringing oranges to Mercara seems like bringing coals to Newcastle, nevertheless a man who has tried it has reaped a rich harvest, as, either from climatic influence or through neglect, the Nilgiri oranges have greatly deteriorated.

The Drawing Room held at Dublin Castle on St. Valentine's anniversary was even more crowded and more brilliant than the Levee that preceded it. Fifteen hundred and fifty is said to have been the number of courtiers present, and Earl Cadogan gave the Viceregal salutation to three hundred and fifty debutantes.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, on Feb. 17, addressed a meeting of the Church Missionary Younger Clergy Union at Salisbury-square, London. The Archbishop urged upon his hearers the study of foreign missions, and not only of foreign missions, but of those obvious facts of life at home which bore directly or indirectly upon foreign missions Among the less obvious but important underlying facts the Archbishop mentioned the problem of Mahomedanism. We never could graft on Mahmedanism the civilisation of the nineteenth century. What might be called the Mahommedan "Church" unanimously rejected all such attempts. Islam was an iron-bound, absolutely fixed religion. We saw it almost extinguishing a Christian Church and nation. Westerns would never convert the Mahommedan world. It must be done by Orientals, the Churches of the East.

The Sultan has sanctioned the contract for a loan of £3,000,000 with the Ottoman Bank.

The State of Iowa has, it is reported, rendered the smoking of cigarettes a penal offence.

The House of Representatives in Washington, on Feb. 14, rejected by 216 to 91 votes the Free Silver Bill substituted by the Senate for the Bond Bill.

The libel case arising out of the publication by the *France* of the list of 104 persons supposed to have been concerned in the Panama Scandals was concluded at the Seine Court of Assizes on February 19. The defendants were found guilty. M. Aubey, chief editor, and M. Lalou, the proprietor of the paper, were sentenced each to one month's imprisonment, and three others to smaller terms. All were also sentenced to pay 2,000fr. as damages to M. Beauquier, the prosecutor.

They are having trouble in the United States with the Army rifle—a modified Krag-Jorgensen with a 300in. bore. Numerous complaints have been recorded, and many of the infantry officers have complained that "the absence of a wind gauge on the gun prevents as close shooting as might be obtained with it on the target range." This is a complaint that has been heard of in this country many times. One would have thought that the impracticability of wind-gauge sights on Service rifles had by this time been fully recognised. Apparently this is not the case, and to those who still hold in favour to such sights General Flagler, the Chief of Ordnance to the Army of the United States, makes the following admirable rejoinder: "The object of all target practice is to enable the soldier to shoot better in battle. While it is obvious that the wind-gauge might in some cases enable the marksmen on the target range to hit the bull's-eye oftener, it is equally obvious that this would not train the soldier to shoot better in a battle, because he cannot and will not use the wind-gauge in battle, except possibly in rare cases where special marksmen would shoot at an individual enemy at long range. It is much better that the soldier should be trained to use the rifle on the target range in the same condition that he will be compelled to use it in battle. Even in the exceptional case mentioned, it is probable that the soldier would obtain as good results by allowing for wind in his aim as he could by unknown and estimated distance, and it is therefore better that the soldier should be trained to make this allowance on the target range. In nearly all firing in battle such allowance is not required, because at long ranges the soldier shoots at a long horizontal line, not at an individual enemy; and at close range, where no allowance is necessary, the sight makes allowance for drift."

NOTES FROM ALIBAG.

A correspondent, writing from Alibag on the 8th instant, says:—The usual dulness of Alibag, principal town of the Kolaba Collectorate, to the south of Bombay, was broken since the past week, and has become gay, the occasion being the festivities in connection with the (Poita) thread ceremony of Master Jugganath, the eldest son of Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Narayan Vaidya, the retired Minister of Sangli and the present Naib Dewan to the Cutch State. On Wednesday last, the 4th instant, the principal day of the rejoicings, the "munja" ceremony took place. In the morning in celebration of this auspicious event there was a "nautch" by an accomplished songstress specially brought from Bombay to the accompaniment of musical instruments, when the attendance of the invited guests was large, varied, and influential. The illuminations and decorations to the Vadu and buntings were profuse, and exhibited taste. The ladies' or brickshaval procession, presided over by the noble hostess, Shrimati Sowbhagyawati Kamalabai Saheb, with its usual paraphernalia, native and English music, torch-lights, pyrotechnic display, was unique. The parents of Master Jugganath, a promising lad of eight years old, belong to well to do and leading Vaidya family of the Kayastha community. Consequently, a large number of relatives and friends of the family came from distant parts of this Presidency to witness this important ceremonial of a high caste Hindu. Presentations of rich clothing and cash were both made and received. A grand dinner had been given on Thursday last to the members of the Kayasta community, friends, and dependants. There was an evening entertainment for the elite of the place. Amongst those who honoured the invitations and attended the gaities from and out of Alibag were: Shrimant Raje Dadasaheb Angre; Rao Bahadurs Bhaskerrao Balkrishnaji Pitale, J.P., V.D., Shilkhe, and A. V. Chitnavis; Rao Saheb V. Koperkar, M. K. Biwalkar, and K. V. Samant; Dr. N. S. Moodliar, Messrs. S. V. Ghandi, B. L. Ghondlekar, S. V. Dufterdar, Donde, Durve, and Kundeva; the Agent of the Miraj State; Messrs. Gupte, Mahajanker, Dhege, Khete, Kulsekar, and many others. The hospitalities and courtesies shown to the guests by the amiable hostess, the host, and his energetic brother, Mr. D. N. Vaidya, B.A., LL.B., were proverbially admirable. The festivities closed yesterday with the "Soda Munja" and tonsure rites, respectively, of his eldest and second son. The presence of Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao Balkrishnaji Pitale, Principal Secretary of the Savantan Bharat Dharma Parishad (Conference) at Alibag, Nana Limbwool, and Revdanda, was taken advantage of to discuss the merits of this social conference which augurs a gigantic collection of people of intelligence and influence. The Huzur Deputy Collector and the leading pleaders at the above places had long interviews with the Chief Secretary.

Meetings are to be held to send delegates for the next Conference.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

The following are the names of the members of the competing detachments for the Wheal Cup competition to which we referred in our issue of Monday last. No. 2 sub-division of No. 1 company, comprising the following members who won the cup and gold medal, having made 97 marks out of a possible of one hundred, and executed the manœuvres, 20 seconds before any of the other competing teams:—Gun-Capt. Geddes; Gun-Layer Corpl. Gunner B. Robbins; No. 2, Gunner A. Quinney; No. 3, Gunner W. H. Cole; No. 4, Bombr. J. Flynn; No. 5, Gunner A. Brimmell; No. 6, Gunner E. Trim; No. 7, Gunner W. Melliush; No. 8, Gunner W. Harvey; No. 9. Corpl. G. D. Traylen; and No. 10, Trump. A. R. Allan; Reserve Gunner Mason.

The following team won the silver medal, making 89 marks out of a possible of one hundred:—Gun-Capt. Sergt. W. H. Pinder; Gun-Layer Corpl. F. Bloodwell; No. 2, Gunner E. Thomas; No. 3, Gunner J. Eaken; No. 4, Gunner N. Catchpole; No. 5, Bombr. J. P. Allan; No. 6, Gunner A. Bond; No. 7, Gunner D. C. Gillespie; No. 8, Gunner G. Davey; No. 9, Gunner Claridge; and No. 10, Gunner C. E. Phillimore; Reserve Gunner D. W. Pringle.

Four detachments competed this year. Capt. Richardson, announced that Sergt. Geddes' team worked well together, and loaded their guno in very quick time.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Robert Pitman Gill, merchant, residing at Guntoor, Kistna district, Madras presidency, for an improved method of manufacturing strap buckles; Damodardas Jumnadas Tolat, of Ahmedabad, at present manager in the Gujerat Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for a self-acting interlacing warping reel or an apparatus for preparing simultaneously numerous interlaced warps; Frederick Robert Jones, M. I. M. E., Assistant Superintendent of Canals, Punjab, for improvements in vertical sugarcane mills; Charles Hodgson, of Canterbury Road, Kilburn, in the county of London, engineer, for a method of ensuring safety in the working of railway points and signals and apparatus for that purpose; Gustave Adolphe Cannot, of 20, Bucklersbury, in the city of London, merchant, for improvements in the process of and machinery or apparatus for decorticating, preparing, twisting, and winding peat fibre or other fibrous material.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Gungadhur Ganesh Ambdeker, contractor, residing in Kusba Peth, Poona city, in the presidency of Bombay, for raising or drawing water from ordinary wells, tanks, cisterns, or low level canals for domestic and agricultural purposes, as well as for hoisting loads and other materials from quarries, etc. (Filed 22nd January 1896; George Murray Collom, engineer and tea planter, care of W. G. Forbes, Esq., her Majesty's Mint, Calcutta, for a cleaning apparatus for the Acme tea sorting machine or other machines of like engineering class. (Filed 18th February 1896.); William Friese Greene, of 39, King's Road, Chelsea, London, photographer, for improvements in the production of prints by photography, or by photography combined with typographic or other printing, and in apparatus for the purpose. (Filed 19th February 1896.); Munchershaw Dorabji Dauvala, engineer, and Nariman Hormasji Belgaumwala, merchant, both of Hubli, Dharwar, Bombay presidency, for improvements in double roller cotton gins. (Filed 15th February 1896.); The Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik of Ludwig-shafen-on-Rhine, in the emoire of Germany, for the manufacture and production of new azo colouring matters. (Filed 22nd February 1896) Joseph Baxeres Torres, Doctor of Sciences, of 7, St. Anne's Court, London, for improvements in or relating to the extraction of precious and other metals from their ores and in apparatus therefor. (Filed 20th February 1896.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—Ernest Hulburd of Rouen, in the Republic of France, merchant, for improvements in and relating to metallic packing. (From 6th March 1896 to 5th March 1897.); John Donnelly, of the Metropolitan Works, Dockley, Road, Bermondsey, in the county of Surrey, England, engineer, for improvements in the manufacture of taxle boxes. (From 14th March 1896 to 13th March 1897.); Hahnemann Adolphus Cutmore, of London, electrical engineer, for a new or improved switch to be used for a system of two or more speaking tubes. (From 31st March 1896 to 30th March 1897.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—Mr. J. C. Connell's invention for a single safety harness. (Specification filed 23rd November 1891.) Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—The sum of Rs. 50. Mr. J. S. Romanes' invention for punkah pulling apparatus adapted for the use of pulling punkahs in barracks, offices, private residences, etc. (Specification filed 14th November 1890.); Mr. Arthur Andrews' invention for improvements in the construction of metal chests or boxes. (Specification filed 24th November 1890.)

A Brighton correspondent sends some account of the preparations at Brighton for the visit of the Prince of Wales, when he is expected to lay the foundatson stone of a new out-patients' department of the Sussex County Hospital. It has been decide not te make the occasion a general holiday, owing to the inconvinience this would cause both to traders and the public. The Corporation, however, has undertaken the decoration of the entire line of route to be taken by the Prince on his way to the hospital. At night the Royal Pavilion and the Steine will be illuminated. There will be a magnificent display of fireworks and a procession of burning boats. The Prince, it is believed, will remain in the town overnight, probably staying at the Brighton residence of Duke and Duchess of Fife.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 18, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey.)

DEWA KANA AND OTHERS VS. ABDUL HUSSEIN EBRAHIMJEE TAMBUWALLA.

This suit was brought to recover monies advanced by the plaintiffs, Marwaree money-lenders, to the defendant, the interest charged being at the unusually high rate of 5 per cent. per month. Mr. Dadysett, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendant. Jessu Hira, one of the plaintiffs, proved the claim, and his lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 4,058, with costs and interest at 5 per cent. per mensem.

MICHAEL FRANCISCO DE SOUZA AND OTHERS VS. KARMALLI MAHOMED AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Inverarity instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for the plaintiffs, who were the executors of a deceased person. There was no appearance for the defendant. The claim was proved, and his lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 12,820-4-2, with interest and costs.

A SUIT FOR GOODS SOLD AND MONEY LENT.

MAHOMEDBHAI JIWANJI VS. RAJABALLY HAKIMJI.

This suit was filed by the plaintiff, who is trading in Bombay under the name of Jivanji Ismailji, to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 3,842-7-6, due to him on account of goods sold and for money lent to the defendant. Mr. Fardoonji Pestonji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the plaintiff. It appears that the defendant resides and carries on business at Nossi-Bay in Madagascar. The suit was filed so far back as the 20th day of July, 1895, as a short cause, and the writ of summons was forwarded by the Prothonotary on the 1st day of August, 1895, by registered letter addressed to the defendant at Nossi Bey, Madagascar. The Prothonotary not having received the acknowledgment of the receipt of the summons, the suit was, from time to time, post poned, and the plaintiff put himself in communication with the Presidency Post Master, Bombay, and only on the 2nd day of March, 1896, he received from him the acknowledgment, and forwarded on to the Prothonotary. The defendant used to come to Bombay every year to settle the accounts. On the 27th March, 1894, he adjusted the accounts, when Rs. 5,364-0-6 were found due to the plaintiff. The account was signed by him. The last adjustment was a few days later, namely, 11th April, 1894, when Rs. 6,090-2-9 were found due to the plaintiff. At his request further goods were sent to the defendant since the last adjustment. The defendant paid several sums on account, but he did not pay the last balance which was Rs. 3,842-7-6 till 12th December, 1894, and so the suit was filed against him. His lordship, after evidence in the suit had been concluded, passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,842-7-6, with costs and interest at 6 per cent.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebji.)

THE UMERKHADI AND COLABA SEWERAGE WORKS.

BULKLEY AND CO. VS. P. C. H. SNOW AND THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The plaintiff, well-known as Engineers brought this suit to have it declared that the withdrawal of the Umerkhadi and Colaba Drainage Works, undertaken by them, was violation of the contract between the parties and was illegal. That the defendants be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sums of Rs. 76,382-8-4, and Rs. 11,344-13-3, or such other sums as shall be found due to the plaintiffs on an account being taken. That the defendants be ordered to pay a further sum of Rs. 38,829 in respect of the Colaba contract, and a sum of Rs. 37,330 in respect of the Umerkhadi contract, or other sum, as drainage suffered by the plaintiffs through loss of reputation and loss incurred through the extra cost of the work done by the plaintiffs owing to the non-payment of monies due to the plaintiffs. That the amount of interest due upon the Government promissory notes deposited as security by the plaintiffs may be ascertained, and that the defendants may be ordered to pay the same to the plaintiffs. Mr. Scott, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Hardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Bunder, and Bayley, appared for the defendants.

The plaint stated that the plaintiffs are contractors of wide and long experience in the working of contracts of a nature similar to those which are the subject of this suit. The defendant, Mr. Snow, is the present Commissioner of the Bombay Municipality, and is the successor of Mr. Acworth by whom the agreements were entered into with the plaintiffs. Previous to the 18th May, 1893, the Bombay Municipality invited tenders for the construction of certain sewerage works at Colaba; and the plaintiffs sent in a tender for the construction of the works, which was accepted, the plaintiffs agreeing to complete the construction of the works within twenty months after receiving an order to commence. The agreement for the construction of the works was not signed until the 10th June, 1893. Shortly after the execution of the Colaba agreement, it was agreed that the time for the completion of the works should begin from the 1st August, 1893. The plaintiffs also entered into an agreement for the construction of Sewerage Works at Umerkhadi, which they agreed to complete within eighteen months after receiving an order to commence. The agreement for construction of the Umerkhadi works was duly executed on the 7th February, 1894. The plaintiffs proceed rapidly with the work which they had undertaken in spite of the lateness of the start, but they found they had to contend with hindrance and unfavour treatment at the hands of persons appointed to supervise the work by the Municipality. In particular the plaintiffs were hindered by the attitude of Mr. J. W. Smith, the Drainage Engineer, who was ever ready to turn a willing ear to those who, without due grounds, made complaints against the plaintiffs, and did not give to them that assistance which they had a right to expect from him. Mr. Smith and his subordinates were guilty of unfair conduct towards the plaintiffs, in that he condemned without any cause the materials employed by the plaintiffs in the construction of the works. The works were subsequently withdrawn from the plaintiffs, who submitted that the withdrawal was in violation of the agreements.

The defendants denied the chief allegations of the plaint. They denied that there was any foundation for the suggestion that Mr. Smith or other servants of the Municipality were unfair to the plaintiff The plaintiffs did not carry on the works with reasonable vigour, and caused serious obstruction to the and grave public inconvenience. The works had therefore to be taken out of the plaintiffs' hands. The defendants submitted that they were not liable to pay to the plaintiffs the sums claimed, and that this suit had been prematurely brought. Accounts should be taken after the works were finally completed, and the defendants would then be ready to pay to the plaintiffs any sum which might be

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

It is seldom that scientific papers are timely in the sense of dealing with subjects before the attention of the world. Science goes on its way independently of political and social events for the most part, but now and again the rule is broken by chance or intention, as in the case of a learned paper on the geological character of the gold bearing rocks of the Witwatersrand in the Transvaal, recently brought before the Academie des Sciences, Paris, by M. de Launay, a geologist who has travelled in the district. These famous auriferous deposits, which have caused so much excitement and affected the policy of great nations, are, on the whole, sedimentary, and occur in a quartzite and conglomerate formation, probably of the Devonian age, although no fossils have been found in them. The beds hitherto worked probably lie in a synclinal fold, running from east to west; the Rand beds lying on the northern and the Nigel and Heidelberg beds on the southern flank. The length of the beds is about 30 miles.

The gold bearing rock is chiefly a conglomerate, but occasionally a quartzite of more or less rounded pebbles and sands, cemented with auriferous clay. The quartz pebbles are sometimes white, sometimes smoky, the last being considered a good sign of gold. These auriferous beds are scattered over the surface of conglomerates with intercalated schists, and are of varying thickness. The gold in the minerals is often in a free state, but always invisible to the naked eye. It is constantly associated with pyrites, and under the microscope it can often be seen encrusted with pyrites, which is remarkably pure, containing mere traces of copper, lead, zinc, or arsenic. The yield of gold varies from 150 to 750 grains per ton of mineral. The quartz itself has little or no gold in it, except in the case of rare specimens found in the fissures. This fact seems to show that the quartz pebbles and pyrites have had a different origin. The beds with larger pebbles are, as a rule, regarded as much richer than the beds with smaller pebbles. The most promising beds for gold are those with rather large pebbles widely, but not too widely, spaced, and cemented with a dull-looking mass of quartz and pyrites. In conglomerate beds the gold is not, as in "placers," always concentrated at the bottom, but may lie evenly disseminated throughout, or concentrated at the top, though it is most frequently concentrated at the bottom. In general, the bed is richer in gold the thinner it is, and very rich beds are found in contact with the schists, as in the East Rand, and at Modderfontein, Nigel, Midas, &c.

The name of Mr. Crookes has been so often before the public of late in connection with the new photography that people are asking why he has been silent on the matter; but the reason probably is that Mr. Crookes is in South Africa, and was actually in Johannesburg, we understand, when Rontgen's discovery was announced. He would probably be sorry that he happened to be so far away from his laboratory when the news came to him.

It has been supposed that the photographs taken inside a closed case of iron and lead by M. Le Bon with the light of an ordinary petroleum lamp, to which we have already referred, are due to fluorescence; but M. Le Bon has proved that notion to be incorrect. He covered a sensitive plate with paper, in which a circular hole was cut, and placed an aluminium medal over the hole, then exposed the covered plate to the light, as in his former experiments. Now, if the photograph was due to fluorescence, the fluorescence ought to give an impression of the underside of the medal, or that next the surface of the plate; but, on developing, it was found that the inscription on the upper side of the medal, the side that was turned away from the plate, was photographed. The picture simply reproduces the inequalities of thickness in the plate, or, in other words, its transparency for the rays. The time of exposure was three hours.

M. Niewenglowski has repeated Le Bon's experiment without any source of light at all, a fact which seems to show that the image developed on the sensitive plate comes from luminous energy stored in the negative, which it afterwards gives out, and thus affects the sensitive plate. Photographers know that a plate which has been exposed in the camera but not developed will affect another sensitive plate near it, and on developing both two pictures will be found.

M. Mascart, the well-known electrician, thinks that M. Le Bon's results are due to ultra-violet rays. It has been found that Rontgen's rays act upon electrified bodies in the same manner as ultra-violet rays. When they are allowed to fall on an insulated electrometer inside an aluminium box, the electro-meter shows their presence; but if the box is of brass, the electrometer gives no indication, brass being opaque to the rays and aluminium transparent. Apparently the electric are does not give the Rontgen rays. At least a sensitive plate in an aluminium box is not affected by them. Platinum and mercury have been found opaque to the rays, in foils 2-100 millimetres thick. A leaf of platinum 1-100 millimetre thick is, however, slightly tranparent to them.

The "Flicker photometer" of Mr. F. B. Whitman, recently decsibed in the "Physical Review," is intended to enable the luminosity of coloured lights and pigments to be compared. The coloured surface to be studied is placed on a photometer carriage, and illumined from the light at one end of the bar. A white disc illuminated from the other end of the bar is rapidly rotated, so as to hide the coloured surface at each half revolution. With a high speed the sensation of colour disappears, and the arrangement can be used as an ordinary photometer.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, Professor Langley, the secretary, referred to the Hodgkins Prize, awarded to Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay, and remarked that the prize having now drawn attention to the Hodgkins Fund and the purposes of its donor, it would probably be wise not to offer more large prizes of the kind for the present, since these have rarely proved efficacious in furthering discovery, but rather to spend the income from the fund in directly assisting research into the properties of the atmosphere.

Professor Langley also intimated that according to reports from the Yellowstone National Park, the herd of several hundred buffaloes existing there last year has been reduced by poachers to about fifty, and will soon be exterminated unless energetic steps are taken for its preservation. As the custodians of the park seem unable to stop its annihilation, Professor Langley suggests that it should be brought to Washington, and placed in the Zoological Park.

M. Charles Marget, Professor of Physics in the University of Geneva has devised a process of electroplating aluminium, which is said to succeed better than former processes. It is fully described in the "Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles" of Geneva, and consists in treating the surface of the aluminium with alkaline carbonate to make it porous and striated. The surface is then washed with running water and immersed in a solution of hydrochloric acid 1-20 strong, and again washed in pure water. The surface is next coated with copper by placing it in a diluted and slightly acid bath of sulphate of copper. It is then washed with water to remove all trace of acid, and electro-plated with other metals in the same way as copper.

Mr. R. A. Fessenden has advanced a new theory to account for the tails of comets. He regards them as consisting of carbon particles negatively electrified and driven from the head of the comet by the ultra-violet of the sun. The shape of the tail is produced by the following forces, gravitation drawing it towards the sun, negative electricity repelling it from the sun, negative electricity on the carbon particles repelling them from each other, and positive electricity on the head attracting it towards the sun.

At a recent meeting of the Meteorological Society of Berlin, Professor Kremser read a paper on the duration of sunshine in Europe, from which it appears that the duration of sunshine increases as we go from north to south or from west to east in Europe. It is least in Scotland, and greatest in Spain. It is less on mountains than on open plains, except in the case of very high stations, above the level of clouds and mists. All the European stations show a yearly minimum at the winter solstice, and a maximum at the summer solstice. For Scotland the latter occurs in May, for Germany in June, and for Spain in July. No such annual variation is observable in the highest stations. The curve of daily variation rises sharply in the morning, keeps steady for a time, than falls sharply towards evening. At high stations the daily maximum occurs in the afternoon.

A number of experiments were recently made to ascertain the length of time that brick and sandstone are rendered waterproof or protected by oil. The three oils used were linseed oil, boiled linseed, and crude mineral oil. The amount of oil and water taken up by the sandstone was very much less than that absorbed by the brick, although the area of the sandstone cube was much greater. Equal amounts of the raw and boiled oil were absorbed. The mineral oil, however, was taken up in much greater quantities by both brick and sandstone. By the end of twelve months the mineral oil evaporated from the bricks, but such was not the case when the other oils were used. After an exposure of four years the bricks practically retained all their oil, inasmuch as they had not lost any of their weight, and were also nearly impervious to moisture. It was noticeable that the sandstone cubes treated with linseed oil returned to their original weights, but do not appear to have lost the beneficial effect of the oils, being also practically waterproof.

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INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, bilious or nervous. Is a wonderful remedy. Re. 1-4, of MADON SONS and Co., Bombay

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 7.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl will leave Calcutta on Friday, the 27th March, 1896, and visit Allahabad, Bareilly, Hurdwar, Saharanpore and Dehra Dun.

H E will arrive at Simla on Thursday, the 9th April, 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surg Capt W C Sprague, M D, I M S, (Bombay), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that Govt.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl has been pleased to appoint Asst Surgn Brij Lal Ghose, Rai Bahadur, Lecturer on Surgery to the Hindustni Class, Lahore Medical College, to be an Hony Asst Surgn on H E's Personal Staff.

The service of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service (Bengal) are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W P and Oudh, whith effect from the dates on which they may assume charge of their duties under that Govt:—Surgn Major G Money Shewan, M B; Surgn Capt W H E Woodwright F R C S; and Surgn Capt J K Close, M D.

The services of Surgn-Capt P C Gabbett, I M S (Madras), are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Madras, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that Govt.

The Revd J M Macdonal Chaplain of Cuttack, is appointed to be Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, with effect from the 9th March 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

The Revd S L G Sandberg, a junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 1st March 1896.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Vety Lieut F S H Baldrey, Army Vety Dept is appointed to the Civil Vety Dept on probation, and is posted to the Bombay Presidency, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd February, 1896, on which date Veterinary Lieut R L Crawford reverted to the Army Vety Dept.

Mr Denyil Ibbeston, I C S, C S I, Officiating Secretary to he Govt of India, Dept of Revenue and Agriculture, is granted privilege leave from the 10th to the 29th March, 1896, inclusive.

Mr F G Sly, I C S, Under Secy to the Govt of India, Dept of Revenue and Agriculture, has been appointed to officiate as Secretary during the absence of Mr Denzil Ibbetson.

Lieut Col J R Hobday, I S C, 2nd dr, 2nd grade, Survey of India Dept, is granted furlough for one year on private affairs with effect from the afternoon of the 25th Jan, 1896.

The following officers have passed in the subjects prescribed under clause A, rule II of the rules for the examination of junior officers in the Political Dept:—Lieut C T Ducat, I S C, officiating Political Asst of the 1st class and First Asst to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf (with credit), Lieut S G Knox, I S C, Boundary Settlement Officer in Bhopawar.

Mr H R Smith, Supdt of the office of the Agent to the Govr Genl in Baluchistan, is appointed to be an Extra Asst Comr in Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Mr S H King, re-transferred to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Lieut Col D Robertson, I S C, Resident of the 2nd class and Resident at Gwalior, (p a) for eight months, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieut M G Young, I S C, officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to be Station Staff Officer at Deoli, with effect from the 1st Feb, 1896, vice Lieut E G Jones.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G D Pudumjee is posted as Assistant Accountant Genl, Madras, with effect from 10th Feb, 1896.

The Services of Mr G E Manisty, Offg Accountant Genl, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from 17th March, 1896.

Mr R S Hamiltion, Accountant Genl, Punjab, is transferred to Calcutta as Accountant Genl, Bengal, vice Mr G E Manisty, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept.

Mr A G Chuckerbutty, Deputy Accountant Genl Punjab, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Accountant Genl Punjab.

Mr R T Howe, Asst Accountant Genl, Punjab, is posted as Deputy Accountant Genl, Punjab.

Major G Davidson, R E, is appointed to officiate as Mint Master, Bombay, vice Major B Scott, C I E, R E, who has been granted furlough, with effect from 5th March, 1896.

The services of Mr F C Brewin, Chief Supdt in the office of the Accountant Genl, Bombay (now on furlough), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military (Marine) Dept, with effect from 21st March 1896.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surg Col A F Churchill, army Medical staff, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, vice Surg Col T Maunsell, appointed Principal Medical Officer, Malta Dated 11th Feb, 1896.

Bgde Surg Lieut Col G Bainbridge, M D, Bombay Medical Estabt, is granted the temporary rank of Surgn Col with effect from the 4th January, 1896, whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer Sind District, vice Surgn Col R Bowman, on leave.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are sanctioned, with effect from the 15th March, 1896, vice Col T Walker, Royal Artillery, Inspr Genl of Ordnance, whose tenure of appointment expires on the 14th idem:—Col F J Mortimer, Royal Artillery Deputy Director Genl of Ordnance, and offg Inspr Genl of Ordnance, to be an Inspr Genl of Ordnance; Major J L Fixott Royal Artillery, Supdt, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, to be Deputy Director General of Ordnance: Capt M Walker, R A, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, to be Supdt, Small Arm Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.

Lieut S Lethbridge, Royal Artillery, offg ordnance officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class, with effect from the 4th November, 1895, to fill an existing vacancy.

STAFF CORPS.

Second Lieut A F Hislop, The Royal Scots, offg sadn officer, The 4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse), having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the I S C from the 31st July 1894, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second Lieut Hislop will rank as Lieut in the I S C from the 31st July, 1894, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers for the Unattached List are admitted to the I S C with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second Lieut R W Henderson, attached 17th Bengal Cavalry,—10th Jany, 1896; and Second Lieut H Walker attached 11th Bengal Infy,—11th Jany, 1896.

PROMOTIONS.

Colonels Allowance.

Col H M Septimus Maggrath and E H Fyre, C B, Indian Staff Corps, are admitted to the Colonel's allowances, with effect from the 4th March, 1896.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Second class Asst Surg Samuel Killowny to be 1st class Assistant Surg; and Third class Assistant Surgeon William Bamford to be 2nd class Asst Surgn—with effect from the 28th October, 1895, vice 1st class Asst Surg J Rowley, deceased.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command.

Sub-Conductor John Williams, to be Conductor, with effect from the 13th November, 1895, vice Conductor T Lynch, deceased.

Sub-Conductor I W Seymore, and Store Serg F W Fryer to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 23rd November, 1895, vice Conductor H Sears, retired.

Sub-Conductor, John McRobie to be Conductor with effect from the 3rd December, 1895, vice Conductor H A R Blake, transferred to the seconded list.

NATIVE ARMY.

15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regts of Bengal Infy—Color Havildar Sham Singh, to be Jemadar, vice Narayan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1896.

42nd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—Jemadar Judhbir Gurung, to be Subadar, and Havildar Indrabir Thapa, to Jemadar, vice Samal Sing Rai, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1896.

45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—Color Havildar Uttam Singh, to be Jemadar, vice Harnam Singh, transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 1st January, 1896.

1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles)—Jemadar Ranbir Thapa, to be Subadar, and Havildar Newal sing Gharti, to be Jemadar, vice Lilamani Gharti, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 4th January 1896.

9th Madras Infantry—Subadar Abdur Razzak, to be Subadar Major; Jemadar Karim Khan, to be Subadar, and Havildar Mohammad Ghaus, to be Jemadar, vice Abdul Karim, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1895.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

5th Punjab Cavalry—Kot Dafadar Ghulam Rasul, to be Jemadar, vice Ashraf Khan, transferree to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th January 1896.

2nd (or Hill) Regiment of Sikh Infantry—Jemadar Lakha Singh, to be Subadar, and Havildar Mahtab Singh, to be Jemadar, vice Lebna Singh, deceased, with effect from the 2nd January, 1896.

It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Govt of India, Her Majesty's Govt have been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:—In place of Major General A G Ross, C B, Indian Staff Corps, succeeded to the colonel's allowance dated the 4th November, 1895.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

H E the Govr Genl of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers of the Indian Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May, 1894 (clause 101, India Army Circulas of 1894):—

Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion—Major Joseph Binning and Lieut Henry Pratt, supernumerary list.

NOTICES.

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Is the source of good health.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Makes Pure Blood,
Strengthens the Nerves,
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Removes that Tired Feeling,
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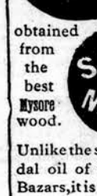

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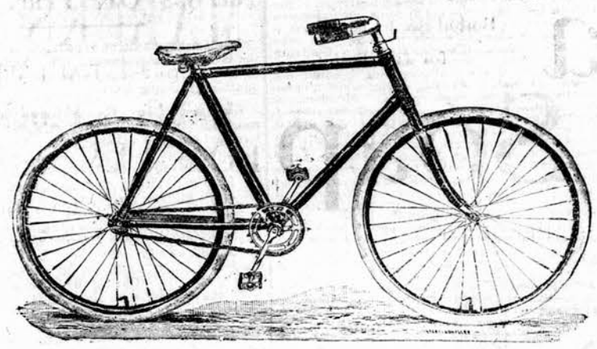

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 18th, 1878.*

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.

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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

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MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

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"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., "Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

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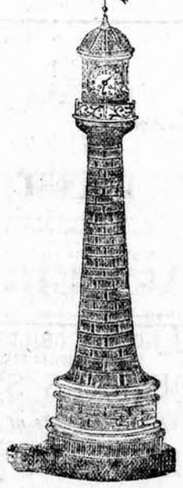

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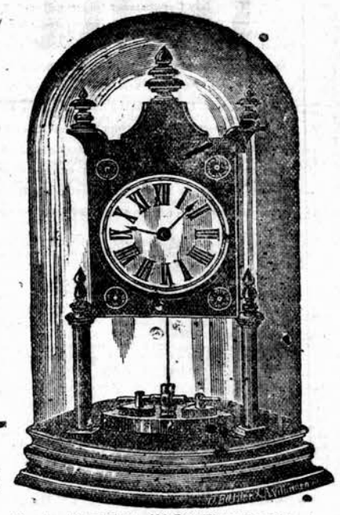

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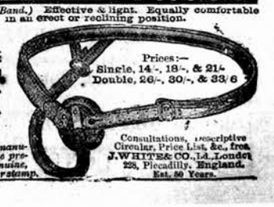

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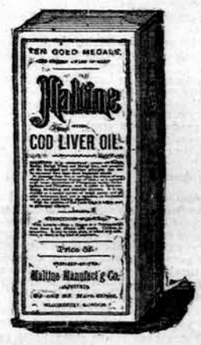

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The Malted Barley, Wheat and Oats, of which "MALTINE" is composed, together with the fat-forming powers of Cod Liver Oil, make this combination the Food of Foods in Consumption, Wasting Diseases Scrofula, Rickets, and General Weakness.

It is especially liked by children, and generally those who cannot tolerate any other preparation of Cod Liver Oil, take "Maltine" and Cod Liver Oil with positive pleasure.

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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,

For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

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